

A CATHOLIC COLLEGE

Honored a Member of the Management of Presbyterian Princeton.

CLEVELAND GIVEN DEGREE.

Ex-President Pointed Out This Illustrious Education Knew No Sectarianism—Sad Day When Teachers of Moral Living Separated.

Philadelphia, June 18.—For the first time in the United States the honorary degree of doctor of jurisprudence was conferred yesterday at the Augustinian college of St. Thomas, of Villanova. The recipient was former President Cleveland, who had already had the degree of LL. D. conferred by the Princeton university.

The ceremony of conferring the degree upon Mr. Cleveland was a part of the commencement exercises of the college and followed the dedication of a new monastery, college and chapel. The Austrian ambassador, La Dislaus Hengelmüller, Baron Von Hengerlar, received the honorary degree of doctor of philosophy. Others also received degrees.

Archbishop Ryan Presided. The exercises were held in the college. Archbishop Ryan presiding. Previous to conferring the diploma Mr. Cleveland spoke. He expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him, and, continuing, said in part:

"This incident prominently suggests to my mind the imperious edict of education, which forbids the hindrance or disturbance of its high mission by religious discrimination, social intolerance or any of the barriers that to a greater or less extent separate civilized humanity. The republic of education is based upon identical aim, equal rights in its opportunity and impartiality in the distribution of its rewards and honors. "This, it seems to me, is impressively illustrated when the severely Catholic college of St. Thomas, of Villanova, bestows its highest honorary degree upon one connected with the management and holding an honorary degree in the severely Protestant Princeton university.

"The processes of education as they exist in this country of ours have, or always should have, in addition to other characteristics, an especial harmony of purpose and design, as they are related to our government, and this should constitute between our institutions of learning a bond of close fraternity.

Bad Day When Sectarianism Prevails

"It will be a sad day for our nation when the forces of education, and the teachers of moral living, shall cease to strive in unity to leaven the entire mass of our citizenship, or when their influence in that direction shall be divided and circumscribed by religious and sectarian differences." The ex-president then addressed the graduates.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and the other distinguished guests lunched at the college after the ceremonies.

ACQUITTED BY THE LORD.

Negro Prayed For Delivery, In Murder Trial—Received Divine Assurance—Found Not Guilty.

Pittsburg, June 18.—When he left the jail Monday night Amos Simpson said: "I've got car fare in my pocket and car fare in my heart. The Lord gave me both. He told me last night that I would be acquitted, and I was." He was acquitted Tuesday of the murder of William Hamilton at a dance in Esplan on the night of April 12. His remark was caused by Guard Charles Taylor asking if he had car fare to take him to McKees Rocks, where he wanted to go.

Simpson says he was lying in his cell on the night of June 8, when he was seized with an uncontrollable desire to pray for his acquittal. He said that he was ashamed at first, but finally got down on his knees and began to frame his first petition for heavenly aid in his hour of need. He said that since that time he has prayed constantly, and late Saturday night the Lord told him that his prayer would be answered, and that he would be acquitted.

Simpson says he went to the trial of his case Monday morning knowing fully that his acquittal was coming. The attorney who defended him and the court were only instruments in the hands of the Lord, he said, working for his release. He left the jail assuring every person about the institution that he was going to McKees Rocks, but that he would not "tarry there long," as he proposed hereafter to go about the country telling his people what the Lord had done for him.

Bishop O'Gorman May Be Honored.

Rome, June 18.—The Right Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, bishop of Sioux Falls, S. D., who has been in Rome for some time, will probably be selected apostolic delegate to the Philippine islands.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS MET.

Named Ticket—Fight Over State Chairmanship—St. Juggle in Committee of Resolutions.

Springfield, Ill., June 18.—The Democratic state convention adjourned last night after nominating the following ticket: Clerk of the supreme court, John L. Pickering, of Springfield; state treasurer, George Duddleston, of Chicago; superintendent of public instruction, Anson L. Bliss, of Hillsboro; trustees of the State university, Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, of Chicago; J. A. White, of Urbana, and S. S. Paxton, of Monmouth. John P. Hopkins, former mayor of Chicago, was re-elected chairman of the state central committee, after a bitter contest with Mayor Carter H. Harrison.

The committee on resolutions had a long and stormy session before their report was finally adopted.

The principal fight was over the first plank in the platform. As originally drafted this was:

"The Democrats of Illinois declare their adherence to the fundamental principles of the Democratic party as laid down in the Declaration of Independence and the constitution of the United States, affirmed at the last national convention."

This was considered by the opponents of silver as too specific a declaration in favor of the Kansas City platform, and, headed by John C. Richberg and Adolf Kraus, of Chicago, they fought it. For three hours the debate went on, and the plank was amended to read, "All fundamental principles of the Democratic party, etc., repeatedly affirmed by past Democratic conventions."

No effort was made to bring in the name of W. J. Bryan. The platform pretty generally is a reiteration of the attitude of the Democrats in congress.

Horror and regret are expressed at McKinley's assassination, and the death of ex-Governor Altgeld is deplored.

NAMED GOULD FOR GOVERNOR.

Maine Democrats Also Adopted Platform—Champ Clark Spoke.

Bangor, Me., June 18.—The Democratic state convention yesterday nominated Hon. S. W. Gould, of Skowhegan, for governor, adopted a platform which deals at some length with national issues, and listened to a political address by Congressman Champ Clark, of Missouri. Throughout the entire convention enthusiasm prevailed.

The platform, in discussing national questions, says:

"We deplore the policy which has created occasion for acts of cruelty and barbarism in the Philippines, which no party dares uphold.

"We denounce the policy of imperialism as practiced by Spain in Cuba, by the British government in America before the revolution, by Great Britain in South Africa, and by the Republican administration in the Philippines. We believe that the liberation of Cuba was forced by the Democratic party and that the same liberty should be granted to the Philippines."

U. S. STEEL WAS DEPRESSED.

Effect of Monday's Injunction Against Stock, Tuesday—Some Features of the Market.

New York, June 18.—Monday's volume of activity in stocks was about maintained yesterday and the degree of diversity of the trading was very similar. The movement of prices was rather irregular, in spite of the striking gains by some of the stocks which led the market in point of activity. A movement to take profits in St. Paul added to the irregular appearance of the market, as the grain-carrying railroads generally showed some conspicuous points of strength. The upward movement in the Readings was also pronounced and the dealings in that stock were on a very large scale, even after allowing for its enumeration as half shares. The forces back of these movements were concentrated and their operations were not conspicuous outside of a few stocks. It was not clear that the large buying movements in all cases were from identical sources, but it was evident that the operations were in concert. There was a great irregularity among the industrials, but the most important stocks in that department were heavy.

There was active liquidation in Sugar, owing to unfavorable opinion of the chances of Cuban reciprocity in the senate. United States Steel stocks were depressed by Monday's injunction measure against the stock conversion. There were also movements in other stocks.

There was no news of the coal strike to account for the strength of the Readings, although assertions were heard in Wall street that the collapse of the strike was probably near at hand. The market closed quite active and steady.

The bond market was irregular. Total sales, par value, \$2,245,000. U. S. old 4s, registered, declined 1/4 and the new 4s 1/4 per cent on the last call.

Those who seek for something more than happiness in this world must not complain if happiness is not their portion.—Thomas Carlyle.

A FLAT CORONATION

The Outlook, Considering the Prospect as a Public Spectacle.

THOUSANDS MAY STAY AWAY.

Rapacity of Hotel Keepers and Greed of Seat Speculators, Principal Reasons, to Which Are Added the Strict Police Regulations.

London, June 18.—The coronation, as a public spectacle, threatens to be a fiasco. So serious and imminent has this possibility become that the London Times and other papers are printing alarming letters urging the authorities to take steps to prevent its failure before it is too late. The rapacity of the hotel keepers and greed of the seat speculators are the reasons. With scarcely more than a week before the coronation, not 50 per cent of the seats on the huge stands have been sold. Thousands of people residing in the suburbs and country who had planned to come and see the king crowned have now decided to stay away, while a large proportion of Londoners will avail themselves of the opportunity to enjoy a holiday elsewhere, in preference to submitting to the inconvenience of the extraordinary police regulations which will be enforced on the coronation days. It is freely said that unless the stand proprietors admit the public in a body and gratis, or practically gratis, the king will pass to his coronation through an array of half-filled benches. The published police regulations, whereby all traffic within about a mile of the first day's route is to be stopped at 3 o'clock in the morning and pedestrians at 8 a. m., convey a faint inkling of what are termed the remarkable indignities London will be submitted to.

High Barricades Built Up.

A personal survey of the streets as they are today could alone convey an idea of the extent to which the authorities intend to go. Solid timber barricades 20 to 30 feet high rise at the entrance of all streets and alleys leading anywhere near the route and barrier entrances for foot passengers and archways for vehicles await the gates which are to be swung on them. By the eve of the coronation these will be in place. As a correspondent in yesterday's Times pointed out, the police, because they bungled badly in the case of the fatal city imperial volunteer parade, have "now framed rules calculated in effect, if not in design, to keep hundreds from taking their places, owing to the probability of being unable to get to their destinations."

TWO OFFICIALS REMOVED.

Recorder of Allegheny City, Pa., Weilded Ax—Governor's Order Alleged.

Pittsburg, June 18.—Director Robert McAfee, of the department of public works of Allegheny City, and Dr. R. G. Burns, city bacteriologist of the same city, were deposed from office yesterday by Recorder John R. Murphy.

Murphy announced that he had notified Director Robert McAfee that his services were no longer required and that he also had appointed Superintendent David L. Fulton, of the bureau of highways and sewers, to succeed the deposed director in office. He also announced that Dr. R. G. Burns had been deposed and that Dr. J. W. Dixon, of the Fifth ward, had been appointed to succeed him as city bacteriologist.

The trouble with McAfee came about through the discharge of Market Clerk Francis by Recorder Murphy.

It was alleged that Governor Stone commanded the removals.

8-HOUR LAW HEARING.

Testimony Showed Discharge of Men For Showing Interest in Labor Matters.

Washington, June 18.—The senate committee on education and labor yesterday heard a number of witnesses in support of the pending eight-hour bill. Some of the evidence showed the discharge of men from plants having government contracts, for interest in labor matters.

New President For Swarthmore.

New York, June 18.—President John Swain, of Indiana university, has, according to a Times special from Philadelphia, signified his acceptance of the presidency of Swarthmore college, to take effect next September. Dr. Swain specified that \$400,000 for the purpose of enlarging the college and increasing its curriculum must be raised if he accepted. The trustees announced that the \$400,000 has been subscribed, and the fund probably will be further increased.

MT. ALOYSIUS ALUMNAE.

Hall Given by Schwab to Them Presented—Gov. Stone and Leading Clergymen Present.

Cresson, Pa., June 18.—The new Alumnae hall at Mount Aloysius academy was opened yesterday morning, June 17, as the gift of Mr. C. M. Schwab to the Alumnae association, of which he claims membership. With an opening address Mr. Schwab presented the hall to the Alumnae association. His excellency, Governor Stone, responded, and presented it to the faculty. Rev. M. Smith accepted the hall in the name of the faculty and Rev. M. Sheedy addressed the alumnae, after which the commencement exercises of the school followed.

This year the Alumnae association combined the opening of the hall with the commencement exercises, making an impressive day for the academy. His honor, Judge O'Connor, delivered the opening address, recalling the historical points of interest of the neighborhood and of Pennsylvania. The graduates of the year are Misses Lynch, Black, Cosgrave, Graham and Hoeveler. At the close of the valedictory, given in English, Latin, German and French, Rev. E. A. Garvey, D. D., addressed the graduates.

DRUNKEN NEGRO KILLS TWO.

One Victim Woman, Other Man—Hungarians Were After Him to Lynch Him.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 18.—At 6.30 last night, at Connorsville, a mining village back of Portland Station, C. Charles Scott, a negro, was drinking heavily, and went over to a Hungarian house occupied by John Dull. He demanded that Mrs. Dull give him something to eat and on being refused, shot and killed her. He returned to the cabin and shot Jones, the man with whom he lived, dead. The infuriated Hungarians surrounded the cabin to lynch Scott as soon as they could get him. Word was sent to Steubenville and the sheriff of Jefferson county and five men were on their way last night to the scene.

BLOODY ROW OVER LAND.

One Man Killed and Another May Not Live.

Oklahoma City, O. T., June 18.—W. T. McMichael yesterday shot and killed W. E. Johnson, a well-known young business man, on the street here, the result of a dispute over a contested land claim. While he was lying on the ground Johnson shot McMichael in the abdomen. Johnson expired within a few minutes. McMichael cannot live.

Proposed Treaty With Spain.

Madrid, June 18.—It was announced yesterday that the Spanish-American treaty of friendship will not be ready for conclusion before the autumn, when the return here of the United States minister, Bellamy Ciorer, is expected.

THE MARKETS.

Pittsburg, June 17.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 76¢@77¢.
CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 69¢@70¢; No. 2 yellow ear, 71¢@72¢.
OATS—No. 2 white, 50¢@50½¢; extra 3s, 49¢@49½¢; regular 3s, 48¢@48½¢.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$14.00@14.25; No. 2, \$11.00@12.00; No. 1 clover, \$9.75@10.00; No. 1 clover, mixed, \$10.00@10.25; No. 1 prairie, \$10.00@10.25; packing, \$9.00@10.00; No. 1 timothy, from wagon, loose, \$14.00@14.50.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 24¢@24½¢; tubs, 23½¢@24¢; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 21¢@21½¢; dairy butter, 17¢@18¢; fancy roll, pound, 15¢@16¢; cooking butter, 14¢@15¢.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, new, 10¢@11¢; New York state, full cream, 11¢@11½¢; Wisconsin Swiss, 15¢@16¢; 20-lb Swiss, new, 14¢@14½¢; brick, 14¢@14½¢; limberger, 11½¢@12¢.

EGGS—Fresh, 17¢@17½¢; select, 18¢@18½¢.

POULTRY—Chickens, live, hens, 12½¢@13¢; broilers, 30¢@32¢; roosters, 8¢@9¢; dr-sees, 15¢@16¢; turkeys, live, 12¢@13¢; dressed, 15¢@17¢; ducks, 13¢@14¢; dressed, 18¢@20¢; geese, dressed, 9¢@10¢.

Pittsburg, June 17.

CATTLE—Prime, \$6.75@7.15; choice, \$6.15@6.50; good, \$6.00@6.30; city butchers, \$5.25@5.75; fair, \$4.25@4.80; heifers, \$4.00@5.50; good fat cows, \$4.00@5.00; common to fair, \$2.50@3.50.

HOGS—Prime heavy hogs, \$7.40@7.55; mediums, \$7.25@7.30; heavy Yorkers, \$7.20@7.25; light Yorkers, \$7.10@7.15; pigs, \$7.00@7.10; roughs, \$5.00@7.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Best wethers, \$4.50@4.70; good, \$4.15@4.40; mixed, \$3.25@4.00; culls and common, \$1.50@2.00; choice lambs, \$6.00@6.50; common to good, \$4.00@5.75; veal calves, \$7.00@7.50; heavy and thin, \$4.00@5.00.

LEGISLATION, NONE.

Some Reciprocity Leaders So Admitted While Others Were Doubtful.

CONFERENCE TO OCCUR TONIGHT.

Quite Probable a Treaty Will Be Sent to the Senate—Beet Sugar Men Said They Didn't Feel Under Obligations to Accept Anything.

Washington, June 18.—Interest in the question of Cuban reciprocity was centered yesterday in the conference of Republican senators to be held tonight at the request of the committee on Cuban relations. With the determination to hold a conference senators appeared to have largely dismissed the question from their minds and most of them had turned their attention to other questions.

The beet sugar men had been so much encouraged by recent occurrences that many of them claimed that the conference decision will be adverse to any legislation whatever in the interest of Cuba. The friends of the measure, however, said there can be no doubt that the conference will pronounce for the Spooner bill, and that it will be reported to the senate by the committee having it in charge.

Some More Talk of a Treaty.

There was some renewal yesterday of the talk of a treaty with Cuba, and it was stated that it was quite probable that it would be sent to the senate before the adjournment of the present session. It was therefore probable that at tonight's conference the beet sugar Republicans will be asked to say whether they will support a treaty on the lines of the Spooner bill. While they don't feel called on yet to define their position on this point they say they once earlier in the negotiations suggested a treaty as a compromise and that it was then rejected, hence that they don't now feel under obligations to bind themselves to accept anything. The impression was strong that legislation either in the form of an act or a treaty is quite out of the question for this session. Some of the reciprocity leaders freely admitted this, and while others more hopeful didn't go so far even they admitted that the chances were doubtful.

BANKRUPTCY BILL AMENDED.

House Minority Tried Hard to Have It Repealed.

Washington, June 18.—The house spent the day yesterday considering bills reported from the judiciary committee. By far the most important measure was that to amend the existing bankruptcy law. The minority made a vigorous effort to repeal the present law in toto, but were overwhelmingly defeated, 65 to 137. The bill passed amends the law in 15 particulars to meet defects which, it is understood, experience has proven. The most important amendment is one to define preference, to meet the supreme court decision in the case of Pirie vs the Chicago Title and Trust company. Four additional grounds for refusing a discharge in bankruptcy also are added: First, obtaining property on credit on materially false statements; second, making a fraudulent transfer of property; third, having been granted or denied a discharge in bankruptcy within six years, and fourth, having refused to obey the order of the court, or refusal to answer material questions approved by the court. An evening session was held for the consideration of bills reported from the Indian committee.

DASH FOR NEW LANDS.

Mad Rush to Secure Claims on Ceded Reservation.

Pocatello, Idaho, June 18.—Exactly at 12 o'clock yesterday 1,300 men and boys of all ages rushed across the line of the ceded Fort Hall reservation and disappeared in a cloud of dust in their mad rush for homestead and mineral lands. Most of them were mounted on horses and ponies, a majority heavily armed. Probably a thousand persons departed later with pack animals. Before 2 o'clock Pocatello was practically deserted. Many signs of trouble were apparent before the starting signal was given. In scores of instances it was known that three or more men intended to locate on the same piece of land.

President of Indiana State University.

Bloomington, Ind., June 18.—Dr. William Lowe Bryan was yesterday elected president of Indiana State university, to succeed Joseph Swain, who goes to Swarthmore college as president. Prof. Bryan has been vice president of the university.

President of Wisconsin University.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 18.—Henry Smith Pritchett, of Boston, has been chosen as president of the University of Wisconsin, to succeed Charles Kendall Adams.

LACE MAKERS

ON A STRIKE.

Would Not Work With "Unfair" Workers.

TWELVE HUNDRED ARE IDLE.

Company Refused to Discharge Five Girls Because They Had Relatives at Work in the Mines—No Fears of Operators Running Their Mines With New Men.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 18.—Because the general manager would not discharge five girls whose relatives are still at work in the mines, the Wilkesbarre Lace Manufacturing Company, the largest in the United States, was compelled to shut down. Some twelve hundred persons are affected. The lace makers and cotton workers are strongly organized and have been helping the striking miners in every way possible. It appears the lace makers learned that relatives of the girls were working in the mines and the girls were given the alternative of either quitting the lace mill or having their relatives leave the collieries. Failing in this the Cotton Workers' Union requested the discharge of the girls, but the management refused to comply. The employees of the cotton department thereupon quit. The manager then asked the weavers what they intended to do and after a meeting the weavers replied that they could not work with "unfair" workers and also quit. The shutting down of the lace mill was the only important development in the Wyoming region yesterday. The general strike situation remains unchanged. The miners report that more men came out and the coal company officials, on the contrary, claimed they are increasing their forces around the collieries. Some of these men are used in the fire rooms and at the pumps and others are engaged to do guard duty. There is a persistent rumor afloat that non-union men will be brought into the coal fields to mine coal. This cannot be done because practically all the anthracite miners in the country are located in this region and all are on strike.

New men cannot take their places because under the laws of Pennsylvania no man can be employed as a miner without having first obtained a certificate showing that he has had two years' experience at anthracite mining. These certificates are issued by examining boards, composed of miners appointed by the presiding judge of each county in which anthracite coal is produced. The only way the companies can start their collieries is by a break in the ranks of the strikers. At present there is no indication of a break.

Relief work among the striking mine workers has been started in several sections of the region, but to what extent cannot be definitely learned. The number of evictions thus far has been small, but it will naturally increase as the strike grows older. A large percentage of the nearly 150,000 idle men live in houses owned by the coal companies.

TESTING THE WILLIS LAW.

Canton Corporations Take Case to Supreme Court.

Columbus, June 18.—The arguments in the case of the Southern Gum Company and a number of other Canton incorporations, brought to test the validity of the Willis tax law, were heard by supreme court Tuesday morning. Charles C. Upham and James B. McCarty, of Canton, represented the plaintiffs in the case, and Attorney-General Sheets, Andrew Squire, of Cleveland, and John W. Warrington, of Cincinnati, represented Secretary Laylin and the state. The plaintiffs in error insist that the fee imposed by the operation of the Willis law is nothing more or less than a tax, and that the state has no right to impose it under the constitution. There were no flights of oratory upon either side and there were no fancy pleadings.

All the attorneys confined their efforts to a technical point, and authorities and decisions were quoted almost without number. The court room was filled with business men and others who were interested in the case.

Makes people prick up their ears, makes people strenuous, puts one on tiptoe of expectation. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea will do. 35c. Z. T. Balsaly.

ZEB WAS IN A HOLE.

HE WENT AFTER WHISKY AND FOUND
A BIG BEAR.

The Old Possum Hunter Tells How It Came to Pass That He Developed a Most Wonderful Interest in Noah and the Animals in the Ark.

[Copyright, 1906, by C. B. Lewis.]

"Jest befo' the revenue fellers captured the last moonshine still around yere," said the old possum hunter of Tennessee, "we had fo'teen kegs of whisky in the shaft of an old iron mine on the side of the mounting. That shaft was 20 feet deep and grown about by bushes. Arter the whisky had staid thar over two years it was planned for me to take it out and sell it and divide up the money. The old woman knew of the plant, but I wasn't goin' to say nuthin' 'bout my gettin' the kegs out. She was reckonin' all along that some one else would do that. One afternoon I driv the mule and cart as nigh the place as I could, and along 'bout two hours arter nightfall I says to the old woman:

"If yo' don't consider to object, I reckon I'll go over and see Dan Skinner this evenin'. Dan is feelin' peckish and lonesome, and likely we'll hev a game of checkers to brighten him up."

"But I do object," she says. "I was reckonin' to sing some hymns tonight



"THE B'AR WAS THAR."

"Yo' played the fiddle. I also want to talk to yo' 'bout Noer and his ark."

"I've got a sore thumb and can't fiddle, and, as for Noer, he will keep t'ill some other time. Nuthin' rushin' 'bout Noer."

"With that she turns on me and looks me squar in the face, and arter a minit she says:

"Zeb White, don't yo' go to foolin' with Noer and his ark or sunthin' powerful bad will come out of it. Dan Skinner may feel peckish, or he may be dyin', but what we wants to know is how all them critters found their way into the ark. How did it happen that the hens didn't eat up the tater bugs while they was walkin' together?"

"Dunno."

"Why didn't the foxes eat all the hens?"

"Dunno."

"Why didn't the b'ars eat the pigs?"

"Dunno."

"Of co'se yo' don't, and that's why I want yo' to squat right down yere with me and try and figger it out. I s'ant never be satisfied to die till I find out how the elephants and hosses and cattle managed to git into that ark without treadin' on the sunprints and bugs."

"I seen that her jaw was sot fur a row," continued Zeb, "but I had sold that whisky and must git it out that night, and so I told her I'd go along over to Skinner's and put in the next two nights with her on Noer. She looked at me ag'in, but didn't say nuthin' till I was on the doahstep. Then she p'inted her finger at me and said:

"Go right along, Zeb White, but if the Lawd don't dun git yo' into a heap of trouble over it then I don't know chestnuts from punkins!"

"I hurried off without sayin' anything back and half an hour later was bringin' up the kegs. It was dod rotted bizness. I had to slide down a rope, hitch on to a keg and then climb up and pull the keg arter me. Ought to had a nigger to help me, but thar wasn't one around to trust. I'd got up fo' kegs all right and was comin' up to pull the fifth one up when sunthin' happened. Jest as I was nearin' the top of the hole I heard a growl and a 'whoof' and a big b'ar made a stroke at my head with his paw. I was thar durn skeered that I jest let go and drapped to the bottom of the shaft and got a jar that made my bones ache fur a week.

"What they calls the situashun war this: I was down in a hole and a b'ar was waitin' fur me to come up and do bizness with him. Yo' kin see that the pesky varmint had all the advantage. He could smash my skull with one blow of his paw as my head come within reach. I yelled and hollered at him, thinkin' to skeer him away, but he looked over the edge of the hole at me and growled and snuffed and seemed minded to fall on top of me. It wasn't five minits befo' I wished I was home talkin' 'bout Noer, but wishin' was no good. I kept quiet fur two or three hours and then started to climb up. The b'ar was thar. He was thar at midnight and sunrise, and I'm tellin' yo' that he was thar at noon and at fo' o'clock in the afternoon. The shaft was as dry as a bone, and I was thirsty 'nuff to drink swamp water. The way things was fixed that b'ar could keep me down thar till I perished, and when he appeared as if he was like to do it I felt that I hadn't used my old woman right and wanted to ask her to forgive me. 'Bout fo' o'clock, while I was keepin' mighty quiet, I hears a rifle shot above, and directly arterward a human face looks down

on me. It was the old woman's. She drew the rope up beyand my reach and then called down:

"Is anybody down thar visitin' Dan Skinner who feels peckish and wants to play checkers?"

"If yo'll lemme up, I'll ax yo' pardon," says I.

"Mebbe that voice belongs to Zeb White?"

"She do."

"And mebbe his sore thumb has got well so that he kin fiddle?"

"She has."

"Then we'll hev some fiddlin' and singin'."

"And with that she lowers the fiddle by a string, and as soon as I got tuned up she began singin' and kept it up fur an hour. Then she calls down:

"Zeb, what about Noer and his ark?"

"I'm willin' to talk," says I.

"How long will yo' talk?"

"All the rest of the fall and winter."

"Feared to me when yo' spoke of it last evenin' that I didn't keer much 'bout Noer and his ark, but I'm findin' out that I take a heap of interest in 'em. I'm willin' to sit up all night and try to figger out 'bout the deens and tater bugs."

"Then mebbe yo'd better come up," says she, and she draps the rope fur me to climb by. I never felt so glad in my life as when I got out and seen a dead b'ar thar. I wanted to gin the old woman a kiss, but she waves me off and says:

"Don't yo' be in sich a hurry, Mr. White. Arter yo' hev ate and drank and slept, and arter we've put in 'bout fo' weeks figgerin' on Noer, we'll see 'bout the kissin' bizness. Chuck them kegs back into the hole, load up the b'ar, and we'll go home." M. QUAD.

BET ON ALL THREE.

A Brilliant Scheme With Which to Beat the Shell Game.

When Herr Hopf and his little blue pitcher appeared in the corner exchange, there was quite a crowd. Among them was a man with three walnut shells and a pea.

"I've been losin' at all the fairs," said the shell man, "but just to show my generosity I am willing to lose again. I bet any man a dollar that he can't pick out the shell that the pea is under."

Herr Hopf fished a bright silver dollar from his pocket.

"I bet vonce too."

The shell man arranged the shells, and the Teuton lifted one. Of course it was empty.

"You lose!"

"Vonce again, yah!"

There was a quick movement, and Herr Hopf saw the pea slide under the shell. He lifted that one, but it was empty.

"Is der a limit?"

"No, sir."

"Vell, I bet on each shell."

He placed a dollar on each of the three shells.

"Now, I can't lose."

"You are right!" And the dealer again arranged the shells. The Teuton picked up two empty shells and found the pea under the third.

"I win."

"You win!" And the shell man took in the \$3 and handed the winner \$2.

"I lay vonce again."

There was a movement of shells, and again the dealer took in \$3 and gave Herr Hopf \$2. Then some one whistled, and the shell man vanished through the door.

"I win steady. He vas blay no more," and even missin' the dollars could not convince Herr Hopf that he had not been winning.—Chicago News.

Heat Radiation.

The tendency of heat to diffuse itself is effected by radiation, conduction and convection. Nearly all dull and dark substances are good radiators, while bright, polished surfaces radiate badly. Some substances conduct heat more freely than others, silver among the metals being the best conductor, and as a unit of measurement is taken at 1,000. Compared with silver as a conductor, gold is 981, copper 845, zinc 641, tin 422, steel 397 and wrought iron 436. Glass, wood, gases, liquids and resinous substances are bad conductors. Water is such a poor conductor that if heat is applied to the top it will boil at the top, while the bottom will remain cold.—Newcastle (England) Chronicle.

Watering the Cow.

"We notice," says the Weatherford Chronicle, "in an exchange an item about a cow that died from drinking too much water: 'It is hoped this will be a warning to other cows. We have toted water for a cow ourselves, and when, after turning up her nose and sniffing around as though she didn't think much of water anyhow and we might go to hades with it, she suddenly changed her mind and swallowed a bucketful in two gulps and kept on doing so for 10 or 15 times and called for more we just whacked her over the head with the empty bucket and hoped that she might bust and blessed her.'"

Made a Record.

Hoax—My wife's a remarkable woman. She wanted to get off a car today, and she reached right up herself, pulled the strap and stopped it.

Joax—Huh! Lots of women do that. "But she pulled the right strap first shot and didn't ring up a single fare!"—Philadelphia Record.

The Normal Color.

Mrs. Brown—What color are your little boy's eyes?

Mrs. Robinson—Black generally. He's a terrible fighter.

It is a Christmas custom in Atlanta to release all prisoners charged with offenses against city ordinances.

The peat bogs in Sweden, many of them eight to ten yards deep, cover an area of about 8,048,000 acres.

A MIDNIGHT BURIAL.

TRUE STORY OF THE FIRST MASONIC
FUNERAL IN ARIZONA.

Owing to a Sequence of Peculiar Incidents the Ceremony Was Delayed and Was Not Completed Until the Sun Peeped Over the Hills.

The following true narrative of the first Masonic burial in Arizona, as related to me by my old friend, Colonel W. M. Williams of Cairo, Ills., will doubtless interest your readers. I give it, as nearly as possible, in his own words:

In 1860 I was in Arizona as superintendent of the St. Louis Mining company, located on the San Pedro river, a short distance west of what is now known as Tombstone and 40 miles east of Fort Buchanan.

On one occasion I made a visit to the Santa Rita mines, located in another part of the territory. These were managed by Cincinnati parties and were known as the Heintzleman mines. When I arrived there and introduced myself, as none of us had ever met before, I was greeted with that cordial hospitality known only to those who have lived on the frontier or in mining camps by Mr. H. C. Grosvenor of Cincinnati, the superintendent, with two others who occupied positions at the mines.

One of these, Mr. J. T. Mason, I found seriously indisposed; the other I sent to Fort Buchanan to bring Dr. J. B. D. Irwin, surgeon at the post. I then devoted my time to the sick man, who was growing more feeble each hour. He told me if he died he wanted to be buried with Masonic honors.

I had "tried" him and found him to be a bright third degree Mason. I promised to do all I could to carry out his request. He died before morning, and the messenger sent for the doctor had not returned, and it was uncertain as to when, if ever, he might return.

As in those days there were not over 65 Americans in the territory outside of the troops, the taking of life by the Indians was daily expected. In this emergency it devolved upon me to arrange for the burial of our friend. I sent peon messengers to Tubac and other places where Americans were known to be to come to my aid.

During the day I selected a beautiful spot overshadowed by a large mesquite tree and there had a very deep grave dug, as in that country the coyote is a kind of hyena, that will unearth any corpse if not laid deep in the ground. This work was done by peons, while I stood guard to keep the Indians from surprising us.

By midnight the messengers I had sent out commenced returning with the few who could come with them. I found among those who arrived two or three Masons, who, like myself, were "rusty" in the Masonic burial ritual. We opened the trunk of the deceased, hoping to find something to guide us in fulfilling his last request. The only thing we discovered was an Episcopal ritual. The following persons composed the funeral cortege: Dr. C. B. Hughes, J. Howard Wells, William S. Oury, H. C. Grosvenor, Colonel Titus, S. Warner and myself.

We had determined to bury the body at night, in the darkness, having no light except a candle in one of the old time perforated tin lanterns by which I could read the service.

After lowering the body into the grave I commenced to read the service. I stood close to the head of the grave, and Mr. Howard Wells held the lantern behind me. A rustling sound was heard. It was supposed to come from lurking Indians, and every one looked out for himself. The man holding the lantern dropped it into the grave, and I fell in after it.

There I was with the corpse in a deep grave. I had my pistols and Sharp's carbine with me, and I realized that if the Indians peered into the grave I could fill it with dead bodies. I listened. Not a sound was heard. My companions had, I suppose, secreted themselves and no doubt thought I had done the same.

After the lapse of about four hours day began to dawn, and as I stood upon the corpse (no coffins were in use in Arizona at the time of this occurrence, the dead being simply wrapped in their blankets) and cautiously looked over the brink of the grave to take in the surroundings.

I soon saw my comrades, one by one, emerging from behind rocks, where they had hastily secreted themselves, no one knowing where the others were. I called aloud for help and was soon assisted from the prison in which I had been confined for fully four hours, and as this is the first Masonic funeral that was ever held in Arizona I think it deserves a record.

After comparing notes we discovered that the mesquite tree under which we were holding our solemn service was the roosting place of a colony of crows, our intrusion having disturbed them and thereby causing us to stampede.

As the sun rose above the mountain tops we returned to the grave and completed the reading of the ritual and covered our friend with the clouds of the valley and left him sleeping where he will rest until the resurrection morn.—Evelyn B. Baldwin in New York Masonic Standard.

The World's Fault.

"There is one thing I like about you," said the intimate friend, "and that is your lack of vanity. You don't pretend to be the greatest actor the world has ever seen."

"No," answered Mr. Stornington Barnes thoughtfully, "but I would be if the world would only come to see me."—Washington Star.

In Scotland all licensed premises, except hotels, are closed Sundays, and one must be at least technically "a traveler" before he can obtain liquor.

A DARING SCIENTIST.

Experience of Professor Heilprin,
Who Ascended Mont Pelee.

Geologist, geographer, explorer and all around scientist—that, in a nutshell, is Professor Angelo Heilprin, who has just made the perilous trip to the top of Mont Pelee to wrest from the crater its secrets in the interests of science; says the New York Tribune. Professor Heilprin is no closet scientist. When he has needed facts, he has not delved in books for them, but has gone to Nature herself.

When not traveling, Professor Heilprin makes his home in Philadelphia, where he takes an active part in the work of many scientific bodies. He is a man of many accomplishments. To those who have regarded him only as a scientist the fact that he is also a skilled artist and musician comes with surprise. His paintings have appeared in a number of expositions. The record of Professor Heilprin's scientific discoveries is written in his books, but for a record of his experiences one must go further. Modest and unassuming, Professor Heilprin can be induced to talk freely on any subject except himself. He has faced death fully a score of times, but it is only from the lips of his companions that the details of these escapes have become known.

Professor Heilprin's courage and presence of mind are illustrated by his experience while making the ascent of Mount Orizaba, in Mexico, several years ago. His only companion was a guide, through whom the story became public. The guide was about thirty feet ahead of Professor Heilprin, and the two were attached to the same rope. They were ascending an ice slope, when the guide slipped and came skimming down the slope, gaining speed every moment. A few yards behind Professor Heilprin was a precipice, and he realized that if the guide went over he would be dragged after him. One alternative was to cut the rope and save himself, but he chose the other alternative. Placing himself directly in the guide's path, he braced himself and waited, in the hope of stopping the man's progress. The impetus the guide had gained was so great, however, that Heilprin was knocked from his feet, and the two men slid toward the edge of the precipice. There was no rock or tree to clutch, and the two had given themselves up for lost when a sudden dip in the ice slackened their speed and enabled them to come to a halt. When they arose to their feet again, they found themselves within a yard of the edge of the precipice. Professor Heilprin induced the terror stricken guide to resume the interrupted ascent, and the men reached the summit of Mount Orizaba without further mishap.

THE GREAT GOLDEN SPURS.

Origin of One of the Most Interesting
Coronation Features.

The king of England has appointed the Earl of Loudoun and Lord Grey de Ruthyn to be bearers of the great golden spurs at the solemnity of the coronation, says The Pall Mall Gazette. The office is hereditary. It was held originally by the Earls of Pembroke, from which it descended to the Greys of Ruthyn.

There have, however, been other bearers of the spurs. They were carried at the coronation of the last Edward by the Earl of Rutland and by the Earl of Essex at the coronation of Henry VII. The right of the Lord de Ruthyn was contested in 1685, but the claims of the Earl of Kent and of the Duke of Norfolk were rejected, and at the coronation of Queen Anne and of George II. their claims were not renewed. Lord Calthorpe carried them in 1821 and Lord Byron in 1838, but both as deputies for the Baroness Grey de Ruthyn.

"Two great and weighty golden spurs," carried by John Marshall, are mentioned in the account of the coronation of Richard I. printed from Hoveden, and this seems to be the earliest mention. In 1649 the spurs appear in the inventory of the regalia taken by order of the parliament. They were of silver gilt, the buckles set with "twelve slight stones," and the straps were of crimson silk. They weighed six and three-quarter ounces and, with silver at 5s. 4d. per ounce, were valued at £1 13s. 4d. The coronation spurs made by William Foster for Henry VII., "all gilt," cost only 13s. 4d.

General Pearson to Be an American.

General Isaac Pearson, the Boer envoy in the United States, has announced his intention of becoming an American citizen, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Times. After having secured his naturalization papers he says that he will return to South Africa and engage in the mining business. General Pearson says he feels confident that King Edward will announce to the world on the day of his coronation that independence is granted to the burghers and that England will maintain merely a suzerainty over the Boers. He thinks that a great deal of American capital will be invested in South Africa.

Who Shall Rule South Africa?

The close of the Boer war has by no means settled the question of which race, Boer or British, is ultimately to rule in South Africa. After winning the territory the English have the still greater task before them of winning the hearts of the African Dutchmen. As John Williamson Palmer says in his stirring poem, "Orange Boven" (from "For Charlie's Sake and Other Lyrics and Ballads," published by the Funk & Wagnalls company):

And a man shall a freeman's foothold know where the arm of a man is free,
For the lord of the Dutchman's land, the lord of the Dutchman's love shall be.

RELIEF IN ST. VINCENT

Method of Distributing Supplies
on the Island.

DIFFERENT FROM MARTINIQUE'S.

Acts of Greedy Negroes, Who Do Not Seem to Need Aid—Work at the Concentration Camps—Strange Types of the West Indies—Recovery From the Eruption Will Be Very Slow.

The way relief is distributed to the St. Vincent refugees contrasts strongly with the methods used in Martinique, writes the Kingstown (St. Vincent, W. I.) correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser under the date of May 29. Six o'clock in the morning at Fort de France finds the Zinnia gardens of the Hotel de Ville crowded with chattering negroes, each with a slip of paper officially stamped in his hand. They gather behind the great blue stucco building, with the gold arms of the republic shining in the sunlight over the doorway, where the stores are piled under shed roofs and in the open air. The clamor is exasperating. There is no emotion in it, no sign of suffering in these lusty people. It is impossible to pity them. They are talking of how much they got yesterday, of how much they want today, how this woman got more than that woman, how So-and-so should be ashamed to live on charity. They do not pass the deputy's box in line, for they have not sense enough, so he calls out their names, and they dash forward, grasp the ration, expostulate a second that it is not enough and run through the crowd to the Alcazar or the Casino d'Ete, which are the dance halls where they sleep and where the courtyards smoke with piles of stones over charcoal fires.

Then some hundreds of the men gather again in the government gardens, and an oldish mulatto deputy—every official that works in Martinique is a "deputy"—with a pair of eyeglasses balanced on the tip of his nose calls the roll again, and when the men do not gather across the street as they answer he waves his arms, swears in patois and drops his glasses. When all are marshaled behind him, he starts strutting down the Rue Schloecher to the harbor. The negroes slink along behind. They idle on corners with acquaintances, drop into stores, sneak down a bystreet to the big iron roofed market place. The ceaseless patois murmur is strung out all along the way, but the deputy does not turn till he has reached the quay, where the Dixie's stores are piled. Then he faces about furiously, takes off his glasses, shouts and makes faces at the air. The negroes in sight upon the street saunter down and jump upon the lumber piles and laugh. Three or four of them the deputy is able to grab by the shoulders, and these he leads to four hand tippers by the shore. These four begin lazily to load the Dixie stores. The deputy adjusts his glasses, gives his shoulders one vicious shrug (probably murmurs "Ces Americains," though you cannot hear him) and strolls away to the cafe of the Grand Hotel de l'Europe for a vermouth and grenadine.

Things are managed differently in St. Vincent. Some effort is being made there to take supplies to the coast villages, and the steamship Wear leaves daily, either for Georgetown to windward or Chateau Belair to leeward, with tents and food. The distribution is in charge of Chief of Police Colder, an army captain from Jamaica, and Frank Griffiths, who occupies in the colonial government the respective offices of government clerk, deputy chief of police, customs clerk and inspector of schools. Rowboats with the native police are even dispatched to different points on the island to put up tents and distribute rations in two day lots.

At St. Vincent accurate statistics are already at hand of the number of mouths being fed and the extent of the devastation. Ten square miles, or nearly one-fifth of the island, which contains forty-five square miles, will be uninhabitable for fifteen or twenty years. Exactly 7,163 refugees are being fed and clothed at four concentration camps—Georgetown, Barroulie, Chateau Belair and Layou. Three months' supplies are now on hand. In Georgetown itself 500 families, or about 2,500 persons, are being fed in two camps on the north side of Georgetown harbor, one in the old commissary depot, called Edinburgh, under old Fort Charlotte, and the other out upon Low point, near the leper hospital.

The road to the Kingstown relief camps leads north through the low, whitewashed houses with their enormous Roman archways, reaching out over the sidewalk, past the hospital, which looks like an Indian bungalow, and the two great silk cotton trees guarding the graveyard, with its white wood crosses and scarlet poncianas, and climbs the north wall of the old submerged crater in which Kingstown lies. The volcanic tuff is black and oozy, choked with tropical vegetation, and from under the ruins of old Fort Charlotte, on the end of Low point, you can see the curve of the town, which reminds one of prints of a New England seaport in 1800. There is even the horseman riding stiffly on his thin legged pony, and were it not for a red tiled roof here and there the jagged volcanic "pitons" behind and the heavy line of breadfruit trees along the beach the illusion would be complete.

The relief house is a long, weathered barrack, with hundreds of broken shutters. Carpenters are at work walling in a porch, children are playing cricket

and a Hindoo coolly wanders down the hill shouting:

"Ha-ba-wa-dl-a-ba-a-a!"

"Ha-a-dl-ba-a-a-a-a-a!"

Inside canvas partitions divide the buildings into little cells, each occupied by a family, a bundle of ragged clothes, a frying pan with some cold American rice and a sliced plantain. A very old woman, with a gold cross around her neck and the Carib's hollow cheeks and pointed chin, singsongs, "My daughter killed, my sons twenty-five years have gone overseas, sir, one for the gold mine in America, one for Brazil."

A naked baby lies asleep on its face in the stifling heat. Outside her bare-legged Carib husband wanders with aboriginal gravity in rag quilt trousers among the noisy Africans. You ask him, "Do you understand English?" and he answers, more wisely than he knows:

"Far as the language—yes."

Then he starts to tell of the darkness, ashes and flood that overcame him near La Soufriere and, drifting into his patois, exclaims, "Ah, booli-bali-dun, 'cest gadodotf ina," which, he explains, means, "When the river flood came down, I was much frightened." He has the Indian's straight hair, slant eyes and short, strong legs.

Some of the refugees are mixing water with raw flour and salt codfish and eating it uncooked. They always address me as "master." They follow persistently up the slope to the leper hospital on the tip of the point and when ordered back answer insolently that they are "British subjects." Out in the harbor the Dixie's band is playing.

Kingstown is the sleepiest, slowest place in the Windward islands. Not a single steam vessel bails from here. Its recovery from the eruption will be very slow. Hardly a week elapsed after the chief of police had settled his accounts of the relief fund for the hurricane of 1898 when this new catastrophe befell the island. The British inhabitants visit the ash covered country above Georgetown and Chateau Belair every day and have not yet climbed the mountain simply because its slopes are still too hot. At Kingstown and at Georgetown, now that rain has washed away the ashes, it is hard to believe that the island has suffered at all.

A WONDERFUL PEOPLE.

Noble Sentiments Expressed in the
Boer Peace Letter.

Lofty, reverent and admirable in its spirit and full of a simple dignity that recalls the documents penned by the pilgrim fathers, the last letter of the Boer leaders at Vereeniging to the burghers in the field certifies them to be as great in peace as in war, says the New York World.

"Fellow brethren and countrymen," it begins—terms that sink the soldier in the citizen and put the idea of human brotherhood first of all. It proceeds as follows:

We heartily thank you for your heroism, for your sacrifice of so much that was dear and beloved by you, for your obedience and for your faithful discharge of duty, all of which serves the honor and glory of the Afrikaner people. We counsel you all to acquiesce in this peace, to conduct yourselves quietly and peacefully and to obey and respect the new government.

Wonderful people! No boasting of valor, no bewailing of their fate, no resentment, no menacing hint at a future war of revenge; nothing but thanks for duty done and sacrifices made, then a statement of the provision to be made for the widows and orphans of the war, for whom they "pray God to give them strength to bear their cross," and then these noble closing sentences:

Now there is peace, and although not the peace such as we longed for, yet let us abide where God has led us. We can with clear conscience declare that for 2½ years our people carried on the struggle in a manner almost unknown in history. Let us now grasp each other's hands, for another great struggle lies before us for the spiritual and social prosperity and welfare of our people. Casting aside all feeling of bitterness, let us learn to forget and forgive so that the deep wounds caused by this war may be healed.

These are words which in their mingled simplicity and sublimity of thought, their blended power and pathos of expression, bear close kinship with the best remembered utterances of our own Lincoln. Well may the British government and people hold special thanksgiving services for having made peace with such a people on terms that they thus unreservedly accept. And most wisely are they striving to smooth the surrender in South Africa by speeches from British commanders to each commando as it lays down its arms, praising their bravery and promising them to "do their utmost to help them resettle on their farms."

The Panama Hat.

"Jipijapa," you stare at the name (The dealer can't say it himself) And then at the hats of tropical fame Heaped up on counter and shelf.

"Guayaquil," "Ecuador"—they're all on display, Strange shapes of woven straw, And rich is the price you'll have to pay For a genuine panama.

Suave is the hatter who shows you each style, And smilingly aids in your quest; He has all the tricks of his trade to beguile You into buying the best.

Maps of the tropics, hatmakers' huts, Pieces of palm fiber raw; He talks and shows you clippings and cut, Till you pay for the best panama.

Lucky indeed are the men who own And do not depend on name Panama hats from the tropical zone And know that they own the same, For you may pay over a twenty or two, Or even a hundred for that, For a panama straw that's becoming to you.

And imagine you own the real hat; But then, alas, when the prices are out You may find that your costly straw Was made somewhere in Connecticut—A Yankee made panama.

—Chicago News.

THE MEADOW ORCHID

WHY THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE CALL IT
"THE CUCKOO'S TEARS."A Legend of the Land of the Czars
That Deals With Magic, Love and
Happiness and One Result of the
Fatal Feminine Tongue.

One warm Sunday afternoon the village maidens assembled to bathe in the river. They took off their kerchiefs and their coronet headdresses, seated themselves on the bank to cool off and began to gossip. One maiden alone sat silent, Frosya, an orphan, poor, but beautiful, with fair skin and eyes as blue as the gentian, which the Russians call "the flight of the falcon." So the other girls began to tease her: "Have you no dearly beloved friend, Frosya? Who is he, where is he? Is he handsome, is he rich?"

"Where should a poor girl get a rich and handsome young lover? Yonder adder is my husband."

No sooner had she said this than all the maidens cried, with one accord, "The adder!" and took to their heels. And upon her kerchief, which Frosya had thrown upon the grass, behold, a huge black adder lay coiled. She cried out in fear. But the adder beat its tail upon the ground and was transformed into a wonderfully handsome young man. There he stood before her, with a golden cap upon his flowing curls, his eyes flashing fire, and honeyed words fell from his lips. And he said to her:

"Did you mean it when you declared that you were ready to marry the adder?"

She knew not what reply to make, but gazed at him and thought to herself, "Whence came such a wise and handsome youth?" And he, divining her thoughts, replied to them, "I am no common man, but the czar of the waters, and my empire is close at hand in a deep pool on golden sands."

And he read in her eyes that she consented to go with him. Then he grasped her with his powerful hand, and together they sank down into the deep realm of the waters.

Great was Frosya's happiness. She could not believe in it. He was so good, so wise; she had never seen such people, and there is none such anywhere as the czar of the waters. But Frosya was foolish. Seven years did she dwell with him in the deep pool in his palace of crystal, and the seven years passed as one day, and there need not have been any end to her bliss. A girl and a boy had been born to them. Then, all at once, without any cause, she became sad, longed for the earth, to behold her native hamlet and her friends once more. So he let her go, with the children, for three days after having exacted a promise that neither she nor the children, either by word or by hint, should reveal the name of her husband or where she lived. And all this she promised, with fearful oaths. Then her husband escorted her to the dam. At the end of three days she was to come to the same spot and cry "Cuckoo!" thrice, whereupon he would swim at once to meet her.

She kept her oath, but her friends coaxed and questioned the children. The boy to all queries replied simply, "I don't know." But the girl told everything. This was all the envious gossips wanted. They ran and told all to their husbands and brothers, who immediately ran to the dam and uttered the magic words. And when the czar appeared they beat him to death. But before he died he contrived to say to Frosya: "I have to thank thee, my dear wife, that I am now come to my death through thee and my daughter. Henceforth fly thou ever as a gray cuckoo and repeat thou ever my call, 'Cuckoo!' in sadness of heart from early spring until St. Peter's day [St. Peter's day, June 29 (July 12, O. S.)], and from that day forth may every bird, both great and small, beat thee and pursue thee. And mayest thou, my daughter, my betrayer, be turned into a nettle bush, and may that weed, the fiery, forever burn thine eyes whosoever thou mayest be, that thou mayest weep forever, remembering thy father's death! But to my loyal son, who kept his father's command, I make this bequest: That he shall be the bird beloved which dwells and sings in gardens and amid shady groves for the joy of happy people, for the consolation of those who weep, the nightingale."

And from that day forth the Russian people have called the meadow orchid "the cuckoo's tears." [It is also known as "the cuckoo's slippers."]-Isabel F. Hagood in New York Post.

A Way Out.

A small girl told a falsehood. Her mother, with great dignity, led the youthful offender to the library and, sitting down beside her, said: "You know, Katharine, grandma has gone to heaven and papa has gone to heaven, but if you tell untruths you cannot go to heaven with them. You will have to go to the other place."

The little maiden looked very grave for a moment and said, "Say a swear word, mamma, and come to the other place too."-New York Tribune.

The Better Choice.

"Ze Miss Miltons, it is said, spent a thousand dollars on ze bonnets alone, my dear count," observed the baron. "She is ze one for you."

"No, my dear baron," was the reply. "I will make ze proposal to her milliner."-Judge.

Exclusiveness.

"Pauline is very exclusive, isn't she?" "Oh, yes; quite. She never introduces an eligible man to any other girl."-London King.

Do not neglect to keep your boots polished. You can always shine at one end, if you cannot at the other.

CURIOUS KOREAN CUSTOM.

The Battle of Stones Which Marks
Beginning of New Year.

One of the most curious customs in Korea marks the advent of the new year. This is the battle with stones, participated in by inhabitants of Seoul. At a spot about a mile and a half outside the city walls, on the main road to the Han river, the people assemble by thousands either as witnesses or participants in this truly remarkable exhibition of warlike good will. By previous arrangement piles of stones are in readiness, all carefully selected and of a convenient size.

Without previous selection of combatants the participants form themselves into opposing armies, about the only qualification for service being apparently the ability to hurl a stone at the advancing forces of the enemy. At first the stone throwing is at long range and uninteresting, but as the throwing continues the forces draw nearer, and the fight waxing fast and furious, men being detailed to collect the stones into heaps again or fetch fresh ammunition for the firing line. Then the clash comes, the two bodies meet, fierce rushes are made, stones are discarded, and knives and clubs are freely used. The clash of weapons, the screams of the combatants, the surging mass of men, some being trampled to death, now falling, now struggling to their feet, the blood flowing from numerous cuts—the whole goes to make a picture that depicts anything but the joy we attribute to the coming of a new year. The fight is kept up until the clang of the great city bell tells the combatants that it is time to return home.

Perhaps the most singular feature of the celebration is that during the remaining eleven months of the year the Korean is as amiable a person as can be found in any country, and by some writers the average Korean is characterized as the most abject coward on the face of the earth.

But, cowards or no cowards, the Korean people still indulge, as they have for years, in this annual warlike welcome of the new year. Indeed it is legal in Korea to fight not only on New Year's day, but during the first moon or month of the year. The custom has become a national institution, sanctioned by the government and patronized by the king and the nobility. The police attend the battles, but merely to keep order among the spectators. Fighting is the Korean's privilege with the advent of each new year, and he is expected to exercise that privilege to the extent of his ability if he would be accounted a good, country loving Korean.—New York Tribune.

APHORISMS.

In misfortune even to smile is to offend.—Bacon.
Generosity is the flower of justice.—Hawthorne.

Every one can master a grief but he that has it.—Shakespeare.
Nothing is more friendly to a man than a friend in need.—Plautus.

The plea of ignorance will never take away our responsibilities.—Ruskin.
Pride is as loud a beggar as want and a great deal more saucy.—Franklin.

Young men think old men fools, and old men know young men to be so.—Metcalf.

Modesty seldom resides in a breast that is not enriched with nobler virtues.—Goldsmith.

Never be afraid of what is good. The good is always the road to what is true.—Hameleton.

If we could read the secret history of our enemies, we should find in each man's life sorrow and suffering enough to disarm all hostility.—Longfellow.

Florence Nightingale's Real Name.

The fact is but little known that the family name of Florence Nightingale was not originally Nightingale, but Shore. Her father was a rich Sheffield banker of the name of Shore and connected with an old family which had been in possession of land in the counties of Derby and York since the fifteenth century. Mr. Shore assumed the name of Nightingale long after the birth of his children and because he inherited the fortune and estates of his mother's uncle. There were but two children in the family, both girls. The eldest was named Parthenos, because she was born in Athens, and this name was supposed to indicate her father's profound admiration for the Parthenon. The younger, Florence, was also named after the city of her birth.

The Retort Judicial.

When Judge Barnard was on the bench and holding court in Poughkeepsie, a lawyer who did not like him, chanced to see a one cent coin lying on the floor. Picking it up and holding it forth in ostentatious display, he said:

"I imagine, your honor, from the value of this coin, that it must belong to the court."

"And I imagine," replied Judge Barnard, "that it was not such a small coin the court never would have seen it."—New York Times.

His Seat.

Mrs. Gaussip—I saw Mr. Stockton Bonds at the upholsterer's yesterday. I guess he's going to get married and furnish a home.

Mrs. Malaprop—No; I'll tell you what took him there. I hear he bought a seat at the Stock Exchange last week. It was a secondhand one, and I guess he wants it fixed up.—Philadelphia Press.

How They Grow.

First Year—The biggest trout I ever caught was a foot and a half long, and he had a big fishhook in his stomach.

Tenth Year—Did I ever tell you about the trout I once caught? It was over a yard long and had an anchor in his stomach.—New York Weekly.

TWO FAMILY DWELLING.

Good Building For Investment Purposes
Coating, Complete, \$3,500.

(Copyright, 1902, by George Hitchings, 41 Park row, New York.)

One of the best forms of residence for rental purposes is the two family dwelling. When particular pains are taken to find a suitable locality and to erect an attractive looking house, the value of this style of building is of course greatly increased.

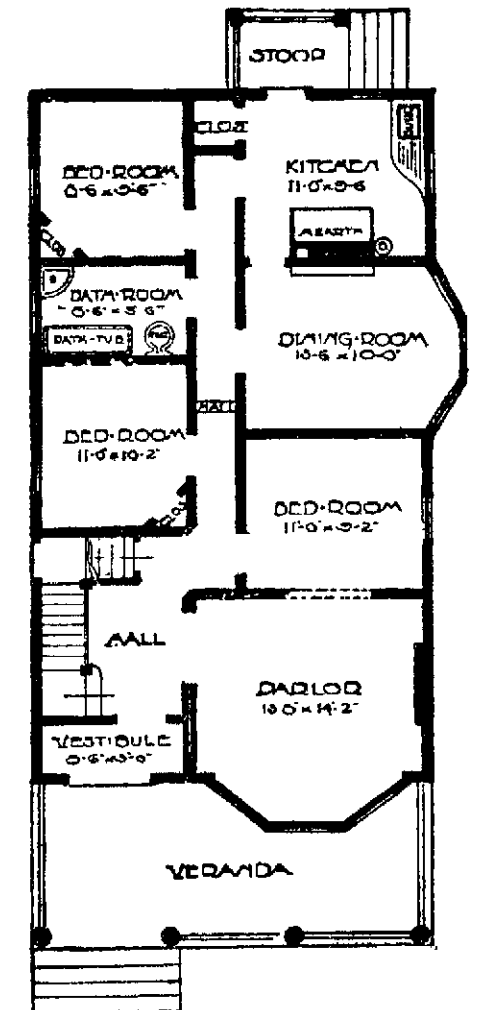
On the first floor of the dwelling for which plans are now shown there are



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

six rooms and a bath. There is a piazza ten feet wide extending across the front of the house. The vestibule is 3 feet deep by 8 feet 6 inches wide, with a tile floor.

The reception hall is ornamented by a platform staircase. This hall is separated from the parlor by a large sliding door. The parlor is 13 feet 8 inches

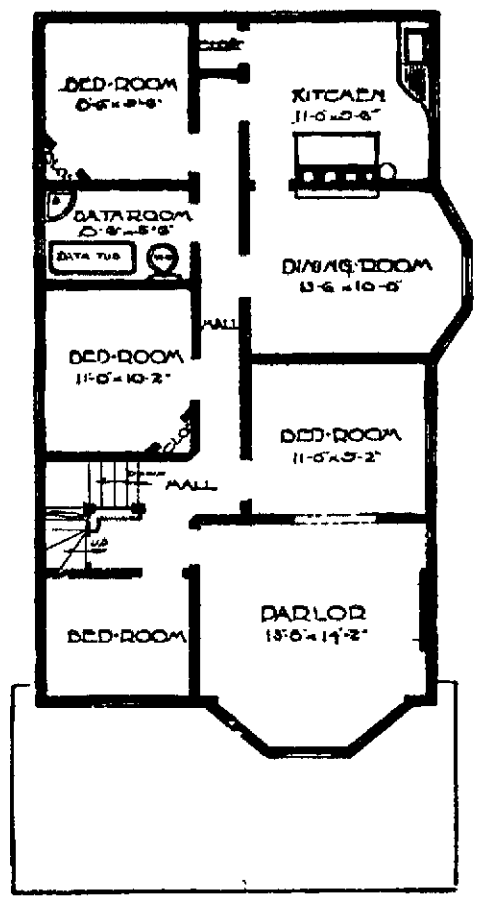


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

wide by 14 feet deep, with a large bay window and provided with a cabinet mantle with tile hearth and facing.

The dining room is also a very attractive room. It is trimmed with quartered oak, antique finish, and is wainscoted seven feet high with paneled oak wainscoting. It has a six inch plate rail at the top.

The bathroom is provided with all the modern improvements—the floor



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

and walls five feet high, enameled tub, open nickel traps and fixtures.

The second floor is laid out very similar to the first, but possesses one more bedroom.

Cost to build complete, with steam heat, \$3,500.

Home Building.

Despise not the day of small things. If you do not feel able to build the kind of house you would like, build some kind, even if only two rooms, but do it intelligently, says American Homes. Have a plan made by which you can add on from time to time without sacrificing the original home. Let the larger grow around and include the old. Before you realize it your ideal home will be there and you will have scarcely missed the money it has cost.

Room Furnished With Peat.

A large manufacturer of Dublin has had a room furnished entirely with Irish peat. The floor covering, the window curtains and even the paper on the walls are made from this substance. For years this gentleman has been experimenting with the material, which is at present very largely exported as fuel, and he has discovered that it is possible to produce from it almost any kind of fabric.

JUST ESCAPED HANGING.

Dr. Mudd, Who Mended John Wilkes
Booth's Broken Leg.

Mudd was a physician, and it was to his house that Booth had ridden on the night of his great crime. There his broken leg had been set, and there he had been secreted for one day. The doctor was an educated man of refined and dignified manner. He had never quite recovered from his surprise that any one should find fault with him for setting a broken bone for a stranger. He always asserted that he did not know Booth and was not aware at the time that Booth had committed a crime. But Mudd had been an ardent secessionist. He was accordingly sentenced to imprisonment for life.

It was a hard fate to be called upon for professional services by a wounded desperado and then narrowly to escape hanging for it. The trial and sentence were a terrible blow, from which Mudd never recovered. He had left a devoted wife at his home in Maryland, and his mental sufferings were so severe that he seemed always on the verge of insanity. He had at first been put to work with a wheelbarrow, but, having never done any manual labor, he was rapidly falling under the combined physical and mental strain. For this reason I directed that he be transferred to the prisoners' hospital as nurse.

There he made himself exceedingly useful, and there he might have remained had not his homesickness in an evil hour overcome his judgment. While a ship lay at the wharf he contrived to get aboard and secrete himself in the coal bunkers. He was of course discovered, and then he learned what he did not know before, that no ship was allowed to sail until it was ascertained that every prisoner was in his place. He was immediately placed in solitary confinement, where he remained several months.—McClure's Magazine.

PELLETS OF SNOW.

How They Fling and Drift in the
Adirondack Region.

On a good drifting day in the Adirondacks the snow comes not in the star shaped flakes that look so pretty when portrayed on a page of the dictionary, but in small pellets. These pellets are in shape like tiny white footballs usually, and they come rolling and tumbling down wind as if they had been "kicked for fair" by the half-back gods of the gale. And yet while they roll and tumble and bound they find lodging places, and as the idler gazes he sees them pile up in a wall on the crest of the road cut. Higher and higher grows the pile, forming at first a vertical wall, but before this has risen three inches it is seen to overhang the gulch.

Though round and easily rolled, these pellets in some way fit to each other as bricks would, until the overhang is perhaps a fifth as great as the elevation of the wall, and then, marvelous and impossible as it would seem to the unaccustomed observer, a lip forms on the crest of the wall, and soon it begins to droop and hang down. Wider and longer it grows, farther and farther it droops, until its shape is precisely like the lip formed on a huge wave when it breaks on a shoal water beach. Lips that are ten feet wide and hang down three feet clear of all, though but six or eight inches thick where they join the chin of the wall, are not uncommon. By what magic is it that these frozen, oblong pellets that go bounding along as merrily as footballs form into such a shape as that? Of course if the storm continues a time usually comes when the lips break off because of their great weight. And then no new lip forms to replace the lost one. The snow merely drops over into the lee of the wall and gradually fills the cutting.—Scribner's.

The Rose.

At all times the rose has enjoyed peculiar favor as a sacred flower. Mohammedan tradition says that when Saladin captured Jerusalem he refused to enter the shrine of the temple which had been converted into a church by the Crusaders till the walls had been thoroughly cleansed and purified with rosewater. A similar story is told of the Church of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, when transformed from a Christian place of worship to a Mohammedan mosque. The origin of the rose, according to Moslem tradition, is that the blood of the prophet sprang into

new life in this glorious crimson flower. To this day when a Turk sees a rose lying on the ground he will raise it tenderly, kiss it reverently and deposit the frail blossom in some place of safety.

HEART STIMULANT.

Cold Applications Superior to Drafts
of Alcohol.

There is a deep seated belief amounting almost to a superstition that alcohol is a very important heart stimulant, especially when this organ is weak. Winternitz, the great authority on hydrotherapy in Germany, has often told us of the very great value of cold as a heart stimulant or tonic and that it is far superior to alcohol in this respect. Dr. Kellogg gives the method of application as follows:

"The application consists of a compress applied to the portion of the chest wall over the heart. This compresses the space bounded by the second rib above, the right border of the sternum, a line falling a half inch to the right of the nipple and the sixth rib below. The compress should be large enough to cover this space and to extend at least two inches outside of it. Ordinarily the best effects are produced by employing water at a temperature of about 60 degrees. The compress should be wrung moderately dry and should be very lightly covered. It is desirable that cooling by slow evaporation should be encouraged and be continued for some time."

Dr. Kellogg continues: "In Germany and France it is the custom to administer alcohol to the patient just before putting him in a cold bath. Some practitioners, as Winternitz, administer but a very small amount, a single mouthful of wine, for instance, while others give brandy in considerable quantities. A few American practitioners employ brandy freely with the cold bath. The unwisdom of this practice will be apparent on due consideration of the following facts:

"One purpose in administering the cold bath is to secure a true stimulant or tonic effect by arousing the vital energies through excitation of the nerve centers. Alcohol was once supposed to be capable of effecting this and was used for this purpose in typhoid fever and various other morbid conditions accompanied by depression of the vital forces. At the present time, however, it is well known, and with practical unanimity admitted, that alcohol is neither a tonic nor a stimulant, but a narcotic; that it depresses and does not excite; that it lessens and does not increase the activity of the nerve centers, and that this is true of small as well as large doses, as has been shown by the researches of careful investigators."—Health.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Give the roots of trees a deep and broad bed of soil to start and grow in.

In pruning the grape cut back to the third bud, as it is usually the first entirely perfect bud produced.

When winds prevail from any direction, as they usually do, lean the tree a little in that direction when setting out.

The essentials in planting a good garden are rich soil, plenty of manure, good seeds, timely labor and a fair season.

Having the soil in a good tilth and planting in straight rows will save much labor in cultivating in the garden.

One of the best ways of getting rid of moss and lichens adhering to the bark of trees is an application of lime whitewash.

In taking trees from a nursery or forest, preserve all of the roots and fine rootlets possible. Dig out instead of pulling up the tree.

When the fruit or leaves of any plant or tree are eaten by insects of any kind, spraying in good season and sufficient often is the safest and best remedy.

Gladiolus bulbs should be planted in full sunshine, four or five inches deep and about one foot apart. Good soil, rather sandy, is best, avoiding manure, especially if fresh.

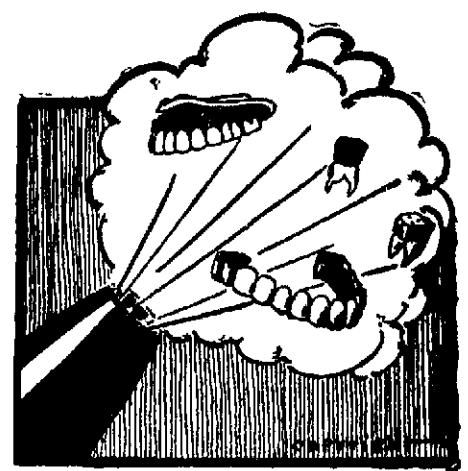
The Juvenile Idea.

"Willie, do you know what happens to the bad little boys?"

"Sure."

"What?"

"They have more fun than the good little boys."—Chicago Post.



Dental Reports

do not agree as to the best materials for use in the profession, but all who have work done here agree that the material and workmanship of this office is highly satisfactory.

OUR ARTIFICIAL TEETH

are natural in appearance and perfect in use.

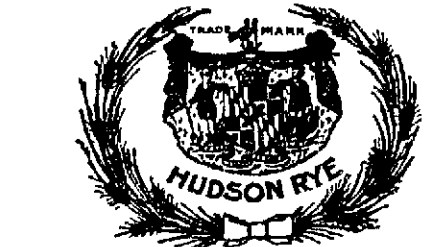
Carr & Taylor,

DENTISTS,

Over First National Bank.

Cor. Main and Erie Streets.

"HUDSON RYE"

Highly cured, fully matured in
Steam Heated Warehouses.

Sold on Merit.

W. H. ERTLE, Agent. Massillon, O.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In RED and Gold metal boxes, each with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse cheap imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and a Refill for Ladies, in letter by return mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Circulars free. CHAS. H. WELLS, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

CLEVELAND
...AND...
BUFFALO

"WHILE YOU SLEEP"

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS

"CITY OF BUFFALO"

AND
"CITY OF ERIE"

both together, being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

TIME CARD

DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY

LEAVE DAILY 8 P.M. ARRIVE 6:30 A.M.

CLEVELAND 8 P.M. BUFFALO 6:30

Special Daylight Trips Every Saturday commencing July 12th to August 30th inclusive.

Leave Buffalo 8 A.M. Arrive Cleveland 6 P.M.

CLEVELAND 6 P.M. BUFFALO 6

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

ORCHESTRA ACCOMPANIES EACH STEAMER

Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points, at Cleveland for Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest.

A ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet.

SPECIAL LOW RATES CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT, ALSO BUFFALO TO CLEVELAND.

W. F. HERMAN, General Passenger Agent,

CLEVELAND, O.

Very Low Rates

during the months of March and April via Chicago & Northwestern Railway, \$30.00 from Chicago to Helena, Butte, Anaconda, Ogden and Salt Lake City. \$30.50 Spokane, \$35.00 Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, Victoria and a large number of other points. Tourist Sleeping cars every day from Chicago to the Pacific Coast. For maps and particulars apply to nearest ticket agent or address A. F. Cleveland, 234 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE FISH ARE BITING

Up in Wisconsin and Michigan. First-class train service Chicago & North Western R'y during the fishing season. Summer tourist rates now in effect. Direct connection is made at Chicago with all lines from the south and east. Ask any ticket agent for particulars or address A. F. Cleveland, 234 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Get Your Eye On This.

Plain Matter-of-Fact Statements—Direct—Convincing—And Straight

to the point.—The Merits of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills

Told by Massillon People in a Way that

Carries Conviction.

Grant Street.

Mrs. W. F. Breed, of No. 29 Grant st., Massillon, Ohio, says: "It was a case of inability to sleep as the result of extreme nervousness. This naturally meant debility, lack of energy. I knew of Dr. Chase's Nerve Pills and got some at E. S. Craig's Drug Store, No. 9 South Erie street, and can honestly say they are fine. I find the nerves steady again my sleep natural and the general strength and energy good."



This shaped box—no other

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Signature and portrait of Dr. A. W. Chase on each box

the genuine. For sale by dealers, 50 cents a box, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., 257

Washington St., Buffalo, N. Y.

N. Mill Street

Mr. Chas. Huth, of No. 31 North Mill street, Massillon, O., says: "I was very nervous, debilitated and felt generally miserable—dull, lacked energy. I was advised to try Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills and got them at E. S. Craig's drug store, No. 9 South Erie street. The medicine is a fine one—my strength came back, the nerves grew steady and a feeling of energy and life came back. I like the Nerve Pills very much."

THE INDEPENDENT

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
20 N. Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1867.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT IS ON
sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bam-
merlin's cigar stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hankin's News stand in
North Mill street.



THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1902

Farmers in the vicinity have reason to rejoice over the excellent growing weather of the past week. The Independent's correspondents from nearby towns report that corn is coming on finely and that other crops are doing well. In the meantime it is to be noted that houses are being painted and repaired, barns enlarged and other improvements being made by residents of the rural districts. There is evidently plenty of prosperity left over from last season.

Kansas is howling, but it is not a howl dear to the heart of the Populist. It is a howl for more men to do the harvesting. Kansas is in trouble. Already suffering from the effects of good times, it now has thrust upon it the misery of a big wheat crop. Every one believes the story of the Wichita farmer who gave his daughter as a prize to the young harvester who did the greatest amount of work in a given time. Even paternal affection must go down before the resistless onslaught of prosperity. But in this case everything was all right. The farmer's daughter liked the young harvester, and anyway a man who can cut 100 acres of wheat in three days is not to be sneezed at, even in Kansas.

The last rumor concerning a possible pardon for Mrs. Florence Mabyrick seems likely to be fulfilled. Not only have efforts to procure the release of this unfortunate American woman been redoubled lately, but King Edward desires particularly to show his good will toward the American nation at this time and the issuing of the proposed pardon would be one excellent way of doing so. Many Americans recall Mrs. Mabyrick's tragic story. Married to an opium fiend, she was unable to prove herself innocent of having given him an overdose of the drug which killed him. By her near friends and thousands of her fellow countrymen she is believed to have been guiltless of the crime and her release from prison will be a cause for much rejoicing.

STILL AFTER THE VIADUCT.

The city of Canton is determined to make the county pay for its proposed viaduct. Failing to get the endorsement for the board of trade's plan to have the question submitted to a vote, the council has enacted a resolution calling upon its ways and means committee to demand from the county commissioners that portion of the county bridge fund to which the city is entitled under section 2,640 and 860 of the revised statutes. The portion of the statute upon which the proposed action is based reads as follows:

"The commissioners shall construct and keep in repair all necessary bridges over streams and public canals on all state and county roads, free turnpikes, unimproved roads, abandoned turnpikes and plank roads in common public use, except only such bridges as are wholly in such cities and villages having by law the right to demand, and do demand and receive part of the bridge fund levied upon property within the same; and when they do not demand, and receive said portion of bridge tax, the commissioners shall construct and keep in repair all bridges in such cities and villages, provided, that in all cases, except counties containing a city of the first grade of the first class, the granting of the demand, made by any city or village for its portion of the bridge tax, shall be optional with the said board of commissioners."

In this matter the city of Canton sets itself up as a unit opposed to all the rest of the county and assumes that county bridges are an expense from which it (Canton) derives no benefit. It assumes that because physical conditions in some portions of the county necessitate the building of bridges, and because within the corporate limits of Canton few bridges are required, that it escapes the obligation of the county bridge tax or, if not escaping, is entitled to receive through the city treasury that portion of the bridge fund paid by the city not expended within its corporate limits.

The proposed viaduct is a Canton enterprise worthy of the best efforts of Canton citizens. It will open out some valuable real estate and make a street of which the city may be proud. But that the county should be called upon to pay any portion of Canton's bill is a preposterous idea. The county may properly build a bridge across Nimishillen creek after the street has been sufficiently extended on each side, but it may not build a viaduct

any more properly than it may construct city buildings or pave city streets, and Canton will find that the majority of Stark county citizens who live outside its corporate limits are of this opinion.

ALASKA A GOOD BARGAIN.

Alaska, for which the United States paid Russia \$7,300,000 in 1867, has supplied furs, fish and gold amounting to about \$150,000,000 in value, about equally divided between these three items. The investments of capital from the United States in Alaska are probably \$25,000,000, with a large additional sum invested in transportation to that territory and the annual shipments of merchandise to Alaska now aggregate more than \$12,000,000, and have aggregated since the purchase nearly or quite \$100,000,000. Meantime the population has grown from an estimated 30,000 at the date of purchase to 32,052 in 1890, 63,592 in 1900, and an estimated 75,000 at present.

Between 1870 and 1901 the number of fur seals taken on the Pribilof islands was 2,187,317, of an estimated value of \$35,000,000, and the value of the seal and other furs taken since the purchase of Alaska by the United States is estimated at about \$50,000,000. The fur seal industry, which has declined in the last few years, was succeeded by the fishing industry, Alaska now supplying about one-half of the salmon of the country. The value of the salmon pack in Alaska last year is estimated at about \$7,000,000, and the total value of the fish taken in Alaska since the purchase about \$50,000,000, while the value of gold and silver mined since the purchase is about \$50,000,000.

RECIPROCITY EXPENDITURES.

Secretary Root Wants a Detailed Statement.

Washington, June 18.—Secretary Root has called on Mr. Steinhard, the representative of the war department in Havana, for a detailed statement of expenditures made on account of "reciprocity" during the military regime in Cuba. The action of Secretary Root in this matter was taken at the instance of Senator Platt, of Connecticut, who expressed a desire for the information in order to permit a full and free discussion of the question when it arose in the Senate. It was said at the war department that the report of Mr. Steinhard probably will be received in less than ten days and that it will be communicated to Senator Platt for the benefit of the Senate without regard to the action of that body on the resolution of Senator Teller calling on the secretary of war for that specific information.

Throughout yesterday's session of the Senate the isthmian canal question was under consideration. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Perkins, of California, Gallinger, of New Hampshire, Stewart of Nevada, and Morgan, of Alabama. All advocated the adoption of the Nicaragua route except Mr. Gallinger, who made a forceful argument in support of the Panama route and who said his investigations convinced him that the Panama route was the more healthful of the two.

The Senate committee on naval affairs authorized Senator Hale to make a favorable report upon Senator McComas' bill giving Admiral Schley the full pay of a rear admiral on the active list of the navy. As a retired officer he now receives only three-quarters of the pay of a rear admiral on the active list. The bill was amended by the committee so as to eliminate the preamble reciting that the admiral was in absolute command of the American forces at the time of the battle with Cervera's fleet off Santiago.

The war department has notified the interior department that the Apache Indians in Arizona threaten trouble on account of the proposed stoppage of the beef supply after July 1st. The reports come from General Funston. It is said the interior department will suspend the order for discontinuance of the rations until after an investigation.

NEGRO ESCAPED LYNCHING.

Sheriff Rescued Him in the Nick of Time.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 18.—Charles Scott, the negro who last night shot and killed Samuel Jones and Mrs. John Dull was about to be lynched by a mob at Connersville, O., when the sheriff with twelve guards succeeded in rescuing him and placing him in jail at Stenbenville, O.

WILL BE A CANDIDATE.

Announcement Concerning Labor Commissioner Ratchford.

A special dispatch to the Cleveland Leader from Youngstown says that J. H. Irwin, of Delaware county, traveling representative of the Ohio Labor Commission, while there yesterday, announced that State Labor Commissioner Michael D. Ratchford, of Massillon, would be a candidate for congress to succeed the Hon. R. W. Taylor.

FIRE THOUGHT A PART OF A PLAN.

Systematic Robbery of Strasburg Attempted.

LOSSES AGGREGATE \$100,000.

Garver Brothers the Chief Losers, Property of Theirs Valued at \$85,000 Being Destroyed—Fire Originated in the Rear of the Garver Place—Many Burglaries Committed While the Fire was in Progress—At One Place the Thieves Secured \$92.

Strasburg, June 17.—Fire did \$100,000 damage here last night. The heaviest losers are Garver Brothers, wholesale and retail dealers in general goods. Two buildings belonging to them, in each of which was a store-room filled with goods, were totally destroyed. They estimate their loss at \$85,000, with insurance in the sum of \$50,000.

Other sufferers are:

A. Garver, residence burned, loss \$5,000, insurance \$3,000.

M. Renner, meat market, loss \$2,000, insurance \$1,000.

Stein Brothers, saloon, loss \$4,000, insurance \$3,000.

J. Rearick, livery stable, loss \$2,500, insurance \$1,500. All the contents saved.

J. Sundheier, barn, loss \$2,000, insurance \$500. Live stock saved.

The fire originated about 11 o'clock in the rear of Garver Brothers store. It was discovered by the night watchman before it had spread to any extent, but on account of the inflammable material of which the building was made, little could be done to check the flames. The building, which was of frame, 65x200 feet, three stories high, burned like tinder, and with such rapidity that the only part of the contents that could be saved were the books and office desks.

An appeal for aid was sent to the Massillon fire department at 11:45 o'clock, and at 1:20 o'clock the firemen, with many citizens, left on a special B. & O. train. The delay was the result of difficulty in securing a train. The firemen were ready to leave a few minutes after the appeal was received, and the time was consumed in going through telegraph red tape with B. & O. officials. Despite the delay, however, the Massillon department reached Strasburg but a half hour later than the Canal Dover firemen, though Dover is but six miles distant from Strasburg. Chief Burke took charge of things upon his arrival. The fire had done its worst when the Massillon department arrived, and all that could be done was to extinguish the great mass of flaming debris. The Massillon engine was not removed from the cars. Water was thrown with the Dover engine, operated by Massillon men. Besides Chief Burke, Massillonians who went to Strasburg were Chris Baatz, Charles Rigler, City Engineer Howald, J. Wagoner, Frank Kracker, Louis Fritz, Edward Oliver, ex-Mayor Wise and Policeman Ertle. The Massillon party returned on the local shortly before noon Tuesday.

The supposition is that the fire was the work of a band of thieves, and was to be a part of a plan for a systematic robbery of the town. The thieves, it is believed, calculated that a fire at the Garver Brothers' place, which is the largest and most important institution of the town, would attract every citizen and that they would leave their homes so excitedly as to forget locks and keys. Most people did this. Many houses were entered, but only one robbery was reported. At the home of a man named Richardson \$92 was stolen. The house of Rudolph Garver was one of those entered. The thieves were frightened away before they had a chance to secure any booty.

Our Locomotives the Best.

The ten new locomotives recently sent to France have been found very satisfactory, and as this number is only the first shipment of an order for fifty of them, it shows that foreign people appreciate the value of American products. There is another American product that has become very prominent during the past fifty years and that is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the standard medicine for stomach, liver and bowel complaints. Many people who have experimented for years with unknown remedies without finding relief, have been brought back to health by its use. Then this is surely the medicine for you. It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, flatulency, and malaria, fever and ague. We urge you to try it. Our Private Stamp is over the neck of the bottle.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations, programmes, etc., at THE IMPROVEMENT office.

NEW WESLEY CHURCH.

It will be a Large Structure, Seating 550 Persons.

The plans and specifications for the new Wesley Methodist church which is to be built on the site of the present church, have been drawn up and will be submitted to contractors and bids advertised for within the next few days. The plan was drawn by the Rev. S. K. Mahon, pastor of the church, and has met with the approval of engineers who have looked over it. The building will be a large one-story structure, containing an auditorium, lecture room, large vestibule and choir loft. It will seat 550 persons.

A sliding door will separate the auditorium from the lecture room and enable both rooms to be used in an emergency. The tower will be 45 feet high. The extreme dimensions of the building will be 65x50 feet. The gables will be finished with stained shingles, and the balance will be composed of siding, with stone foundation. Gas for lighting and heating will be used. The new church has been made a necessity by the increased size of the congregation and Sunday school. The building will begin as soon as the larger part of the cost has been subscribed.

HUSBAND GONE; PROPERTY SOLD.

The Pitiful Plight of Mrs. Charles Crawford.

DRIVEN FROM HOME IN NIGHT.

Compelled to Lie Outdoors, While Her Husband and a Companion Kept Up Their Drunken Orgies Till Morning—The Next Day She Found Her Husband Was Gone and Her Household Effects Sold.

Charles Crawford, residing in North Mill street, drove his wife out of their home, Saturday night. When Mrs. Crawford ventured back Monday she found her husband gone, and some strangers removing her household goods. She was told that her husband had sold for \$25 the effects, which included her clothing, pictures of her parents and a sewing machine she had purchased with her own money.

Mrs. Crawford is now at the home of Marshal and Mrs. Jeremiah Kitchen. She is in destitute circumstances. Mrs. Crawford says that her husband was intoxicated Saturday night. It was late when he came home, and he brought a man with him. Mrs. Crawford states that her husband had before threatened to kill her, and so she went away without remonstrance when they ordered her to. She had no relatives to go to, so she was compelled to remain outdoors all night. For safety she crossed the canal. From the towpath she could see all that went on at her home, and she says her husband and his companion kept up their orgies all night.

It is the belief of Mrs. Crawford that her husband left precipitately when the effects of the liquor had passed off, because he feared he had killed her in his drunken fury. No other reason, she thinks, would have induced her husband to sell their household goods, which she valued at \$200, for so little money.

The Crawfords are newcomers in the city. The husband worked at the plant of the Massillon Iron and Steel Company. Mrs. Crawford has appealed to the local courts, but her case is so peculiar that the justices hesitate to take it. She wants to recover the household effects, but the justices say there is a doubt as to whether this can be done, as the goods were purchased from her husband.

OFFICER AND A DRAY.

They Were Needed in Case of Two Drunks.

"Send a policeman and a wheelbarrow up here right away to take up a couple of jags," telephoned a second ward citizen to the mayor Saturday afternoon. Policeman Wissmar and Scheer's dray were dispatched thither. The two drunks brought back with them were given the usual fine.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will offer at public auction 2½ miles southeast of Navarre, on the old Bolivar road, on Saturday, June 21, at 12 o'clock, the following property: Four horses, consisting of two work horses and two yearling colts, 18 head of cattle, 15 head of sheep, 3 brood sows, milk cans, new milk and delivery wagon, binder, mower, hay ladder, plows, harness, and other things too numerous to mention.

ANSON WARSTLER.

It pays to try our want columns

TEACHERS FOR NEXT TERM.

Township School Board Names Instructors.

A TERM OF EIGHT MONTHS.

The Pay of the Principals is \$2.50 a Day—Music Teacher

Reed Re-elected—Directors Empowered to Select Teachers for All Vacancies.

The board of education of Perry township met in Massillon, Monday, all members except Cornelius Schwieler being present.

The following teachers were engaged: For district No. 2, J. E. McFarren; No. 3, Homer Bartholemey; No. 5, L. C. Spidel; No. 9, Enos Stewart and Miss Elizabeth Graves; No. 10, Mary Frederick. The pay of all except Miss Graves is to be \$2.50 a day. Miss Graves, who has had but little experience and will have charge of the lower grades, will receive \$1.50 a day. All were chosen for a term of eight months. In each district for which a teacher has not been chosen the director thereof is to have authority to make the choice.

It was decided that the fall term should begin September 15, and continue for eight months, with a vacation of one week, beginning, December 24.

Each director was authorized to contract for coal and other supplies needed at their respective buildings.

E. O. Reed was re-engaged as music teacher at \$50 a month.

It was decided to make numerous repairs on the buildings, in accordance with the report of the committee.

Mr. Leeper wanted to let a contract for the planting of seventy-five trees in the various school grounds, but the motion was defeated, Messrs. Allen, Stern, Baer and Smith voting no.

THE CLASS OF 1902.

Exercises Friday at the Armory—Programme of Exercises.

The high school class of 1902 has issued invitations to their commencement exercises at the Armory on Friday evening. The class colors are royal blue and scarlet. The motto: From Possibility to Reality. Following is the class roll and programme:

Class Roll: Herman J. Albrecht, Carrie Arther, Verne D. Benedict, Hannah Brown, James A. Carnes, Charles E. Chidester, Estella H. Digel, Lillian M. Digel, Ada Mae Evans, Marian Gates, Glenn P. Heckert, Emma H. Hipp, Hazel Johnson, Melville P. Kirchhofer, Floyd E. Kline, W. Homer Kline, Homer B. Lantz, Clarence J. Lipps, Joseph McBride, Elizabeth Miller, Bessie I. Moyer, Louisa C. Nill, Nellie M. Oberlin, Ruth E. Pease, Joseph R. Riese, Paul Rigdon, Herbert Schiefer, Elma F. Seuffs, Gertrude C. Schumader, Luella M. Sibila, Olive E. Smith, Aaron C. Snyder, Howard McClymond Yost.

PROGRAMME.

Chorus—O Lord, Most Merciful
..... From Concone's Mass in F
..... High School.
Invocation..... Rev. Oliver P. Faust
Essay—Sunshine..... Estella Digel
Essay—Opportunity..... Elizabeth Miller
Oration—American Liberty..... Homer Lantz
Essay—War Against War..... Nellie Oberlin
Solo and Chorus—Over Forest, Over Mountain. From Moe in Eighth (Rossini).
School.
Essay—Things We Admire..... Carrie Arther
Oration—Pleasures of Life..... Clarence Lipps
Essay—The Colonial Maid and the Modern Girl..... Ruth Pease
Violin Solo..... Floyd Kline
Essay..... Our Married Presidents
..... Lillian Digel.
Oration..... Our Policy in the Philippines
..... Joseph McBride.
Essay—Curiosity..... Elma Seuffs
Class Chorus—Song of the Vikings. Fanning
..... Graduating Class.
Essay—Character..... Ada Evans
Recitation—Movement Cure for Rheumatism..... Joseph Riese
Essay—Outward Bound Gertrude Schumader
Chorus—Oh! Summer Night..... Ruth Pease
..... Gaetano Donizetti
..... School.
Essay—Being, Not Seeming..... Marian Gates
Oration..... The Expansion of the American Republic..... Paul Rigdon
Essay—Class Prophecy..... Hannah Brown
Piano Solo—Frühlingsrauschen..... Sibila
..... Luella Sibila.
Presentation of Diplomas.
Class Song.
Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, June 17, 1902:

LADIES.
Lee, Mrs. Frank..... McDonald, Mrs. Alice
Stan, Mrs.
MEN.
Bristol, J. D. Simons, Harvey
Bruegger, Melvin G. Standish, Miles Walter
Francis W. Thompson, H. S.
Hall, W. E. Truster, T. F.
Little, J. W. Yingling, Prof. F. N.
Murray, Dr. White, John
Grimsley, Chas. Leighton, Frank
Leighton, Bert. Rummell, C. E.
Vogel, John W.
FOREIGN.
Nichole De Nino fu Domenica.
Pietro Aiello fu Giovanni.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.
LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

No one would ever be bothered with constipation if everyone knew how naturally and quickly Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the stomach and bowels.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

Maccabees Honor Memory of Their Dead.

The Massillon Knights and Ladies of the Maccabees held their annual memorial exercises Sunday afternoon. The graves of deceased members in the three cemeteries were decorated with flowers and plants. The exercises are prescribed by the ritual of the order. There were no speeches. The members marched in a body from the Odd Fellows' hall to the Massillon cemetery, the Military band at their head.

EXTENSIVE COAL LANDS.

Massillon Men May Put Down a Mine.

W. R. Coleman today went to Harrison county, where he will arrange for the further drilling of extensive coal lands which he and County Auditor Reed have under lease. Several holes have already been put down on the territory and a vein ranging in thickness of from 5 to 7½ feet has been located. A company will probably be organized for the mining of the coal.

THE DEATH OF HOMER STONE.

The Immediate Cause was Pneumonia.

FAILED TO FIND THE BULLET.

Third Death as the Result of

Charles Gigante's Desperate Attempt to Escape From the Workhouse—Funeral Will be Held Wednesday Afternoon.

Canton, June 16.—Homer J. Stone, the workhouse guard shot by Charles Gigante on May 21, died at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Mr. Stone's death was unexpected, the nurse a few hours before his death announcing that he was better, and that there was no room for doubt as to his recovery. Coroner Schuffell, assisted by several physicians, made a post mortem examination Saturday night, but was unable to find the bullet. After the examination Dr. Schuffell, who had been in attendance on Mr. Stone for several days prior to his death, said: "Death was due to exhaustion, brought on by pneumonia, which involved the lower lobes of both lungs, principally the right one. This lung was almost completely consolidated. The bullet tore a hole through the side of the sixth rib on the left side and shattered it. As the bullet left no trace where it passed, if it passed at all into the body, we could not find it. The portion of the body about the rib shattered by the bullet was healed thoroughly."

Superintendent Yarger, of the workhouse, who was with Mr. Stone when he died, said: "The end came about 4 o'clock. I had no idea that he was going to die, for I was assured by his nurse, Miss Whetson, after noon Saturday that he was getting better. When I approached the bedside of Mr. Stone he said: 'John, it's all up with me.' He seemed to realize that the end was drawing near. For the past few days I noticed that his condition had not been as good as it was but I never gave up hope for his recovery until half an hour before he breathed his last. The nurse was not in attendance at the moment when he died, but had absented herself only a few moments before. Mrs. Stone and myself were keeping constant watch over him and he seemed to be cheerful at times and conversed with us. He continued to tell me that the end was coming, but he was cheered up by his wife and myself and seemed to rest a little at times. About 4 o'clock he seemed to take convulsions and his breathing became more labored and about a half-hour later his eyes closed and the slender thread that held body and soul together snapped and all was over."

The funeral will be held from the family residence Wednesday afternoon.

IN PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of James B. Smith, Perry township, private sale of personal property ordered.

In the estate of George C. Bailis, Bethlehem township, Mary Bailis appointed administratrix.

In the estate of Lawrence Clauss, Lawrence township, sale of land confirmed and deed ordered.

In the estate of Otto E. Young, Massillon, sale of personal property ordered. Sale confirmed.

In the guardianship of Henry Werling, Massillon, guardianship terminated.

Queen & Crescent service Cincinnati to Atlanta and Jacksonville the best in the country.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Dis covered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Smith, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John E. McLain, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. John Griffin are visiting in Uhrichsville for a few days.

There is a large demand for quinine these days. There is more ague than usual this month.

The annual reunion of the Welsh of the Mahoning valley will be held at Youngstown, August 14.

The Rev. L. H. Barry and the Rev. G. W. Loe left Monday morning for Columbus to attend the commencement exercises at Capital University.

The pupils of Mrs. Grace Miller's school surprised her at her Oak street home Monday evening and presented her with a handsome water set, and several fine pieces of china.

Mr. and Mrs. Burton Stoner, of Cincinnati, have arrived to spend two weeks with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Stoner. Mr. Stoner, who was formerly a local newspaper reporter, is now employed on the Sunday Enquirer.

Mrs. Charles Crawford, whose husband recently sold all their property and then disappeared, is now at the home of friends in Wellman street. The courts and lawyers have hit upon no plan whereby she can regain her household goods.

Carl, the 14 year old son of Chris Baatz of the Massillon fire department, fell Monday afternoon in St. Joseph's school grounds and broke his right arm between the wrist and elbow. Dr. H. B. Garrigues reduced the fracture. Today the lad is much better.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Brady have issued cards announcing the coming marriage of their daughter, Miss Blanche Brady, to Horace G. Yocum, on Wednesday, June 25. The newly married pair will be at home after July 10 at "Cottage Place," East Main street.

C. W. Lamson, of Wilmington, O., asks for information concerning his son, Warren Lamson, aged 15, who left his home, near Mt. Vernon, May 14. The boy, who is tall and very slender, rode a lady's bicycle, and was last heard of at Mt. Eaton, several weeks ago.

Miss Clara Leifer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Leifer, of Richville, and Clarence James, the state hospital butcher, were married by the Rev. Mr. Herbruck, at Canton, at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. James will, for the present, make their home with the bride's parents.

The funeral of the late John Weller took place from the Weller residence, near Pigeon Run, on Sunday at 1:30, the Rev. W. S. Adams officiating. The pall bearers were O. B. Keller, Samuel Hornberger, Arvine Crofut, Daniel Fisher, C. A. Krider and William Latham. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

The funeral of the late Mrs. George Limbach was held from the residence at 369 West Main street, Sunday afternoon, at 1:30. The Rev. L. H. Stewart conducted the services which were in charge of the Lady Maccabees, one hundred members of the latter organization attending. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

The fire department received a call Tuesday noon to a house at the corner of Charles and Canal streets owned by Anthony Howells. It had been fired by sparks from the smoke stack of the Massillon steam laundry, which is located next door. The roof on that side of the building was almost entirely destroyed. The fire was extinguished by the use of the chemicals. The loss is covered by insurance.

The climate and crop report for Ohio for the week ending June 16 is as follows: Weather favorable, except damage by storms in central and northern portions; wheat improved slightly, some rust reported; corn, potatoes, gardens, oats, pastures, and tobacco much improved; barley ripening; clover cutting begun, crop only fair; timothy and meadows improved, but light; apples dropping and less promising; some peaches near lake.

J. F. Seas, one of Orrville's best known and most substantial citizens, died Monday afternoon in the General hospital, Cleveland, as the result of an operation for rectal trouble. Mr. Seas was for many years the leading hardware merchant of Orrville. He was a Democrat in politics and served two terms as a member of the board of infirmity directors and as a member of the board of trustees of the Wayne county children's home.—Wooster Republican.

At the regular meeting of the Retail Clerks' Union held Monday evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: President, S. Lavinson; first vice president, Martin Brenner; second vice president, Walter Kyle; recording and corresponding secretary, Frank Norwood; financial secretary, Hugh Powers; treasurer, Carl Suhr; guardian, William Meuser; guide, Mr. Shawbell; advocate agent, Wallace Keple; relief committee, Hershey Keple, Ar-

thur Middle, Clarence Rodenberger; grievance committee, Clarence Holtzbaach, Lincoln Wilhelm, Jessie Nold; trustees, Lincoln Wilhelm, Frank Boerger, Edward Jenner.

THE NEW STATION.

B. & O. Will Not Drop C., L. & W. Plans.

NOW ABOUT READY TO BUILD.

The Station will be on the Present Site, the Freight Depot Being on the South Side of Main Street, Originally Chosen for the Station.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company will carry out the plans, with some modifications, for a new station in this city, originally drafted by the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway Company before it became a part of the B. & O. system.

The station, however, it is claimed, will be erected on the site of the present station, while the freight depot will be located on the what was formerly known as the Spuhler lot, south of Main street. This lot was purchased by the C., L. & W. Company for the purpose of erecting thereon the new station. General Manager Woodford considered it better adapted for a station than a depot. The present freight house is north of the station.

The plans, it is said, are now in Massillon, and have been finally approved by the powers that be. It is believed that the erection of the station will be shortly commenced.

A SENSATIONAL STORY.

Rumors of a Plot to Kill King Edward.

London, June 18.—A sensational story was current in London last night of the discovery of a plot to assassinate King Edward. This story has created considerable discussion in newspaper and other circles, but it is lacking in anything like official confirmation. According to the current report King Edward's sudden illness at Aldershot was not due to a cold, but was merely an excuse for withdrawing his majesty from public functions, owing to the discovery by Scotland Yard of a plot against his life. The principles in this plot have not been arrested. It is said in confirmation of this story that King Edward's recovery when he was ensconced at Windsor castle was as complete and speedy as his attack had been sudden.

On the other hand it must be pointed out that if his majesty's illness was merely diplomatic the officials certainly took a great deal of trouble in keeping up the fiction. Sir Francis Laking, physician in ordinary to the king, was summoned by telegraph to Aldershot; his prescriptions were hurriedly filled and everything about the king's apartments indicated the genuine nature of his illness. Furthermore, King Edward's journey from Aldershot to Windsor in his motor car and his subsequent drive in Windsor park do not seem to indicate any fear of a violent attack upon his person.

At Scotland Yard last night the utmost reticence was maintained concerning these rumors. It was noticeable, however, that the chief inspectors, who usually return home at night, were all on duty there, and while they refused to see newspaper reporters until this morning, they declined either to deny or confirm the rumor.

BLAME OHIO OPERATORS.

West Virginia Shippers Hold Secret Session.

Thurmond, W. Va., June 18.—A number of New river operators met here Monday afternoon behind closed doors. Expressions were made that no concessions would be granted, and that they would stand firm as long as the miners could stand it. Four mines in the district loaded coal, Ansted loading 750 tons out of a total of 1,270 in the district. Operators are posting notices that all persons must keep off their property as well as off railroad property in front of the mines. The operators declare that the operators of Ohio are back of the strike, are financing the movement and that it is a scheme to control the lake market and raise prices, by which the strike promoters will benefit.

It is said that every bride has many friends, but in a few years they dwindle down to one. That's Rocky Mountain Tea. Makes and keeps her well. 35 cents. Z. T. Baltzly.

Louisville, O., July 25, 1898. Mr. Slinner—I wish to thank you for recommending your Headache Tablets for Nervous Headache. Have used many other Headache Remedies but did not get the relief I get from using yours. They also do not leave any bad effects after using. MRS. LOUIS BAMAN.

NEWS OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

Thirty-six Names From Jury Wheel.

SEVERAL FROM MASSILLON.

Funeral of Guard Homer Stone

Tuesday Afternoon—Property of Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company Transferred to the Canton-Akron Company.

Canton, June 18.—On Tuesday a special venire of thirty-six jurors was drawn from the jury wheel by Clerk of the Courts Casselman, to appear before Judge Ambler on Monday morning, July 14, in the case of Sarah Robinson, indicted for murder in the first degree. From the thirty-six jurors drawn twelve will be selected before whom the case will be tried. The venire includes the following names:

Nathan Toronski, Canton; John L. Myers, Canton; Joseph F. Wagner, Canton; John A. Burkholder, Lawrence; William H. Theobald, Canton; James A. Mahaffey, Canton; Ernest King, Canton; Adam Miller, Tuscarawas; William McKenzie, Canton; Geo. W. Powell, Marlboro; Samuel H. Hoiles, Washington; John Brillhart, Canton; Henry Schreiner, Massillon; Walter W. Webb, Alliance; Lafayette Swigart, Lawrence; Samuel Walter, Plain; John Shetler, Bethlehem; J. Calvin Housman, Lawrence; Henry Mony, Paris; John R. Schrader, Massillon; Nathan Moffit, Tuscarawas; Joseph D. Miller, Canton; Harry M. Ink, Canton; W. K. Sheckler, Alliance; James A. Reynolds, Canton; William Bantz, Massillon; J. Benton Smith, Massillon; Anton Crone, Massillon; Henry R. Rowland, Canton; Peter H. Barr, Canton; Adam Burkholder, Sugar Creek; John McConnell, Alliance; Walter A. Beaumont, Canton; John Shoop, Canton; J. O. Krichbaum, Lake; Charles M. Atwater, Massillon.

The properties of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway company and the Lakeview Land Improvement company passed into the hands of the Canton & Akron Railway company Tuesday afternoon. The entire system and properties including the Canton-Massillon lines, the Navarre line, the city lines of Massillon and Canton are now consolidated under the ownership of the Canton & Akron Railway company, the directors of which will hereafter control the big system from Akron to Navarre, including both city and inter-urban lines.

The funeral services of Homer Stone-late guard at the county workhouse, were held from the late residence, 416 Brown avenue, at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. A large number of relatives were present. Mrs. Louis Strayer, a sister-in-law of Mrs. Stone, of Pittsburg, and a number of Massillon people, were present.

The commissioners have awarded the board of trustees of Jackson township and the board of trustees of Plain township each \$900 to be expended in improving the road on the township line. This road runs from the New Berlin-Fulton road to the Canton-Fulton road and will be improved by grading and cutting hills. The money comes out of the road fund.

Herman Blanchard, a young man claiming Beach City as his home, was placed under arrest Monday evening on a warrant sworn out by William Herbst, a clerk at Boas & Shorb's. Herbst cashed a check amounting to \$5 for the young man a few days ago, but was called upon to pay a protest fee, there being no money in the bank to the credit of Blanchard. The case was compromised Monday evening by Blanchard paying to Herbst the amount of the check and settling the costs.

A CASH FORFEIT.

Franchise Condition Frantz Will Insist Upon.

Councilman C. L. Frantz, chairman of the committee on railways, thinks that the council, this evening, will agree on the franchise for the Massillon, Dalton & Wooster Electric Railway Company. "There is one point that I will insist upon," remarked Mr. Frantz, today, "and that is that a cash forfeit be posted to insure the road's being constructed by a stated time. We don't want a bond that this will be done. I don't believe in bonds. We had one from the Canton-Massillon Company, and I guess we've still got it. A cash forfeit of \$5,000 would be about right."

The ladies of the Lutheran church of West Brookfield will hold an ice cream and strawberry festival on the public school lawn next Saturday evening, the 21st inst. In case of rain it will be held over to Monday evening following.

A festival will be held by the U. B. church at Pigeon Run, on Saturday, June 21. All are invited to attend.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY.

"A" Boys Place Colors 2 Feet Higher Than Those of '99.

The senior class of the Massillon high school continued to perpetuate its record of being a conquering class when it placed its colors, in the shape of an immense flag, on the very apex of the steeple of the high school building, 145 feet above the ground. By means of ladders drawn up and lashed together the boys gained the dizzy heights. At exactly 4:10 p. m. Tuesday the colors started up the steeple and at 4:20 they were in place and were flung to the breeze. Immediately the bell sounded, mingled with the cheers of the admiring spectators below and the yells of the class patriots on the roof. Immediately after the ladders and ropes were taken down. Herbert Schiefer was the medal for having placed the colors in their place. Joseph Riese was his chief assistant. Among others who assisted in the work were Paul Rigdon, James A. Carnes, Clarence Lipps, Joseph McBride, Howard Vost and Aaron Snyder. The boys are much indebted to the class of 1899 for having furnished the socket and pole on which the class of 1902 placed their colors.

PREPARING FOR ARBITRATION.

Jones for Miners; Willison for Operators.

THE ILLEGAL SCREEN QUESTION.

Final Arrangements will Probably be Made This Afternoon

—Miners' Official Confers With Operators and Former Operators.

John Morgan, of North Lawrence, sub-district secretary and treasurer of the United Mine Workers, is in the city today for the purpose of completing arrangements for the arbitration of the illegal screen question. The miners claim that through the use of screens having meshes of more than legal size, much loss has resulted to them. Some of these screens were in use for many years. It was agreed by the miners' officials and the Massillon Coal Mining Company that the amount of loss should be determined by arbitration.

The miners have selected John P. Jones, of North Lawrence, former labor commissioner, as their member of the board of arbitration, and the Massillon Coal Mining Company has chosen Attorney E. G. Willison as their representative. Messrs. Willison and Jones are now to choose a third arbitrator, and the consideration of the matter will then be commenced.

Mr. Morgan called on Philip Sonnhalter and others who formerly operated mines in this vicinity, and whose screens are said to have been of illegal size, and he hopes to secure their endorsement of the arbitration idea, so that the matter will be finally settled between all concerned.

WEDNESDAY'S WEDDINGS.

Miss Keef Becomes Mrs. Gavin —Miss Houk Mrs. Beiter.

Martin Gavin, of Norwalk, was married Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock to Miss Alice Keef, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Keef, of Jackson street, this city. The ceremony was performed in St. Joseph's church by the Rev. J. P. Kuebler in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives. David Powers acted as best man and Miss Kate Sangler, of Canton, was bridesmaid.

Mr. Gavin is one of the W. & L. E.'s best known engineers, and runs between this city and Wheeling. Mr. and Mrs. Gavin will leave this afternoon on the 3:30 W. & L. E. train for Cleveland where they will take the boat for Detroit and continue a trip through Michigan on a week's honeymoon. They will make their future home in Wheeling, W. Va.

HOUK-BEITER.

Wednesday morning at 8:30 occurred the marriage of Frank Beiter to Miss Lillian Houk. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. V. Kaempker, in St. Mary's church in the presence of three hundred friends and relatives. Harry Parnacott was the best man, and Miss Rose Houk, sister of the bride, the bridesmaid. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Beiter were driven to the bride's residence in West Tremont street, where a wedding breakfast was served. A reception will be held during the afternoon and evening.

The groom is a member of the firm of G. N. Beiter & Son's Massillon Cemetery Granite works. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Houk, of 247 West Tremont street. Mr. and Mrs. Beiter will go to house-keeping in South Erie street.

MORE FURNACES FOR CHINA.

Massillon Flour for Germany and British Isles.

MASSILLON SHIRTS FOR HAWAII.

Massillon Skirts for Puerto Rico

—Massillon Bottles Demanded Even in Far India—Something About Products Made for Foreign Lands.

The Hess-Snyder Company this week made another shipment of furnaces to Tien-Tsin, China. During the past year this company has sent fifteen furnaces to China, though no effort has ever been made to secure this trade. The first Massillon furnace was sent to China on an order from Prof. Clifford, of a missionary school at Tien-Tsin. Prof. Clifford was once a resident of Wadsworth, and when a new heating apparatus for the school house became necessary, none but a Massillon furnace would suit him. This furnace has been the selling of the others.

Local millers continue to make shipments of flour to various points in Germany and the British Isles.

The Diehlmann Manufacturing Company has sent some skirts and such things to Puerto Rico.

The Massillon Shirt and Skirt Company's products, shipped direct to San Francisco, from there are sent to Honolulu and other points in Hawaii.

Local glass manufacturers are considering numerous invitations to bid for foreign bottle trade, one being from Bombay, India. They fear, however, that the foreign glass manufacturers can underbid them and that there is little use in attempting to secure these orders.

NEARBY TOWNS.

CANAL FULTON.

Canal Fulton, June 19.—The council, at its last meeting, adopted a resolution instructing the marshal to see that the saloons are closed on Sunday hereafter. It is claimed there has been a general violation of the Sunday closing law.

A large audience assembled at the Mudbrook Lutheran church last Sunday. After a farewell tribute to L. L. Volkmer, of Massillon, took a picture of the old church. Anyone desiring a picture of this old landmark can obtain one by notifying John L. Stockert. Tearing down was begun Monday afternoon. The contracts have been let. Kittinger & Stock have the work on the building proper. Mr. Smith, of Massillon, has the stone and foundation work. A. W. Kittinger was chosen as architect. Services for the time being will be held in the school house near the Mudbrook church.

The Lawrence township board of education met in Fulton Monday, all members present. The board is composed of Lafayette Swigart, Amos Miller, Messiah Prater, W. H. Anderson, Warren Mitchell, William Findley, Jonas Eschliman, Anandias Rodocker, J. P. Jones and L. H. Lytle. The following teachers were engaged for the coming term: Charles Cannon, district No. 1; Grace Fletcher, No. 2; Martha Eschliman, No. 3; Frank Reinohl, No. 4; W. H. Hill, No. 5; W. B. Walters, No. 6; H. H. Myers, No. 7; R. O. Ellis, Miss Livingston and Miss Johnson, North Lawrence district; H. H. Gallatin, No. 8; Miss Lizzie Sorn, No. 12. The other two are joint districts, and teachers will be chosen later.

Mrs. Anna Hogan Fullen, who was a missionary teacher in Puerto Rico, left Monday for Oklahoma, after a six weeks' visit with relatives at this place.

Miss Jennie Myers has gone to Chicago where she will attend the summer school of the University of Chicago. She will study English and sociology.

Edward Ackerman, of Akron, spent Sunday visiting his parents. Mr. Ackerman is still very lame, the result of being thrown from his bicycle a week ago. He sustained a badly bruised knee.

Miss Jessie Lawrence, south of town, left Monday for Chicago to attend the funeral of her cousin, the late Miss Elva Hoover. She will spend a week visiting other friends in that city before her return home.

The Rev. E. R. Willard dedicated the Wooster Avenue Reformed church in Akron last Sunday morning. Nearly \$2,500 was raised in connection with the dedication of this new church. The Rev. E. P. Herbruck, D. D., of Canton, preached the dedicatory sermon.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. I soothe the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

BRIDAL BOUQUETS.

The Shower Bouquet and Other Flowers For June Weddings.

The stiff bridal bouquet made up in stock fashion, without individuality or artistic merit to recommend it, is a thing of the past. A long bouquet of whatever blossoms the bride selects is made to carry upon the arm, and this is a style particularly adapted to the tall bride. But probably the most popular bouquet of the present time is the shower bouquet, says the New York Herald. This is made from small blossoms usually, although small roses or half blown buds are sometimes used.

The shower bouquet is the most expensive of all, as one can understand when it is learned that 3,000 violets are needed to construct one. There is, first of all, a center cluster, which makes a fair sized bouquet. From this depend ribbon streamers, twelve to fifteen usually, generally of No. 2 ribbon. Into these streamers the separate blossoms are tied at short distances, so that when all the streamers are filled the whole bouquet seems verily a shower of falling blossoms and well deserves its poetic name. The streamers are of different lengths, the longest reaching to the bottom of the gown as the bouquet is carried.

Bits of the shower bouquet make dainty souvenirs to distribute if the bride so chooses. The sectional bouquet, however, is made up with this end expressly in view, the number of clusters depending upon the number of maids who attend the bride, as the bouquet is intended to be divided among them. This is a pretty custom and one much in vogue.

It is no longer necessary that the color be white, unless the bride so chooses, although it must be conceded that by far the greater number of brides prefer white or mainly white.

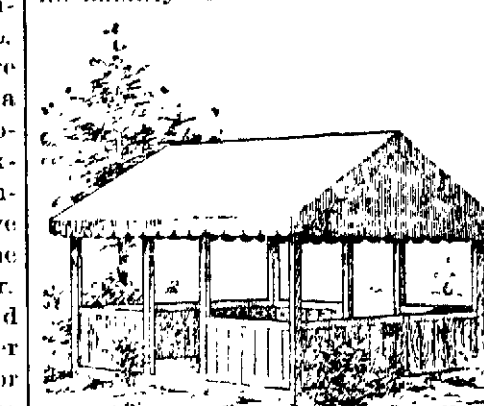
Asparagus and maidenhair fern are the favorite greens to place with small blossoms, and the preference is usually given to the asparagus on account of its greater fineness.

The bride who finds a touch of yellow becoming may choose a bouquet of marguerites. These are simple and dainty and may be made up in any form, although the long stemmed cluster is oftenest carried.

A pretty custom is that of having flower children, dressed in white or a light tint, carry baskets of single blossoms or of petals alone.

A Pleasant Summer Nook.

Where the trees about one's house are small or where there are none this arrangement will be found pleasant in summer. The floor and framework of this shady resting place are made of wood, while the covering is either white duck or striped awning cloth, sold at all dry goods stores, the only fault to be found with the latter being its liability to fade. The board floor



A SHADY RESTING PLACE.

is very desirable since it permits the use of this place when grass ground would be moist.

This place can also be made to shelter a hammock, stretching this from one corner to an opposite corner. The roof frame should of course be braced in the same direction as that occupied by the hammock, running a 2 by 3 inch strip of lumber from the top of one corner post to the top of the one opposite, also placing a similar piece between the tops of the other two opposite corners. The cloth gables should be fitted to the frame and tacked in position, after which the roof, side and end flaps, all in one piece, can be stretched into position and held in place either by tacking or by cords passing through eyelet holes and tied about the frame.—Country Gentleman.

Shortcake of the Genuine Variety.

The Indians call June "the moon of strawberries" because the wild strawberry ripens in abundance during this month. Choose a sweet and luscious berry for shortcake. There are two varieties of shortcake. One is the genuine shortcake, which is always served hot. To make it sift four cupfuls of pastry flour with two rounded teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar and a level teaspoonful of soda. Sift a second time and rub in a heaping tablespoonful of butter. Upon this part of the work will depend the success of the shortcake. The butter must be rubbed in thoroughly. When this is done, add enough milk to make a very soft dough. If the shortcake is to be very rich, add half milk and half cream. Roll the dough out on the pastry board or pat it into shape with the hands. Cut out into two large, round layers and butter the top of one. Place the other layer on the buttered layer and bake in a hot oven. When done, separate the layers, butter them lightly, cover each with fresh fruit and sugar, put them together again, cover with whipped cream and serve at once.—New York Tribune.

Fruit Ices.

Strawberry ice is a delicious dessert. Use a sirup made of two cups of water and three-quarters of a cupful of sugar. To this add one cupful of strawberry juice and one-half a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Use raspberry juice in exactly the same fashion. Pour into the freezer and freeze.

CASEMENT CURTAINS.

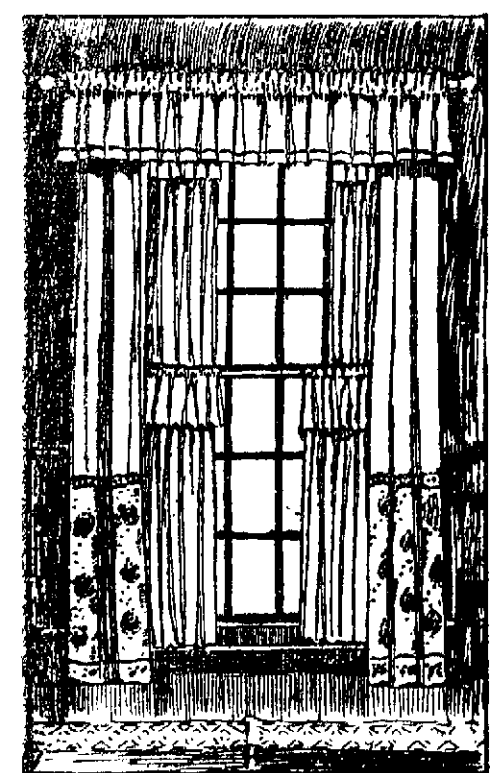
A Quaint Summer Style For Cottages and Low Pitched Rooms.

First impressions go far in houses, as in faces. As the first impression of a face is given by the eyes, so is that of a house, to a great extent, by its windows. Therefore a little study to secure a pleasing aspect in them is worth while. The subject of window blinds and draperies is, however, a big one, and the best a writer can do is to give a few hints which may be of assistance in deciding the question, so momentous at this season, of tasteful window draperies and which may readily be turned to account to suit the idiosyncrasies of any particular room.

On the familiar and probably perennial roller blind there is not much to be said except that as to material and coloring a considerably widened scope now exists for making this an ornamental accessory. A picturesque old house, however, or the modern residence built after its pattern, calls for something less commonplace to fulfill the same purpose, and here the case-ment blinds, which are steadily gaining favor, step in in a manner that is at once artistic and practical. With them has come the introduction of a class of fabrics possessed of strong attractions from a decorative point of view as well as from that of utility.

Case-ment cloths, when of light all wool texture, are admirable for hanging in soft folds; when, however, more light is necessary, there are others, rather more transparent, with a silky finish.

Besides these there are linens and other materials in natural shades and an extensive range of good colorings, sometimes plain, sometimes printed, with which extremely pleasing effects are obtainable. Case-ment blinds possess the advantage of being very easy to make and to fit to the window, while by their means it is possible to regulate the admittance or exclusion of the light to a nicety, each blind being run upon a small rod, so that it can be drawn just as far across its own section of the window as may be wished. There is yet to be added the by no means minor



WINDOW WITH CASEMENT CURTAINS.

recommendation of the ease with which they can be taken down, washed and reborn.

The prettiest way of making them up is with a turnover frill, finished at the hem with a narrow washing fringe specially made for the purpose, but the frill is not an actual necessity, and they can, if preferred, be made quite plain with rings sewed on several inches from the top, so that the broad hem forms a heading.

The sketch shows how an ordinary paneled sash window can be redeemed from the level of the commonplace by the aid of casement curtains. Here it will be noticed the upper and the lower sashes are fitted with their separate pairs of curtains. Any fabric with soft, silky finish and flaxen color will give an exceedingly pleasant tone. The long curtains are of plain flax of a deep, beautiful shade of powder blue, the border and valance in a printed pomgranate design, an arrangement of the branches of fruit in a blue and green coloring on a cream ground recalling the character of rich oriental tiles.

The draperies are left to hang perfectly straight, as should always be the case with soft materials, thus giving full value to the folds in which they naturally fall.

Simplicity is the first characteristic of all casement curtains, which are therefore as fitting window draperies as could be for the country cottage type of house with small, low pitched eaves. They suit with the quaint and picturesque rather than the elaborate and elegant in furnishing.

To Make Cut Flowers Lasting. As a rule cut flowers will last longer if allowed to stand a short time in water before using. This simply applies, of course, where they are to be worn as carried as a bouquet or used in decorations where they may not be placed in water.

Echoes of Fashion. The English "barefoot sandal" is again in evidence.

The "bishop" stock is the newest thing in neckwear.

The plain white tulle chon or pulled out bow, tied directly under the chin, is exceedingly becoming.

Low ties of white doeskin are effective shoes with sheer summer frocks.

White and pale tinted stockings are this season's novelties in hosiery.

Broad ribbon bows smarten the latest low shoes.

A jabot arrangement of drapery, lace trimmed, on the back of the skirt represents a genuinely new idea. It starts at the waist line and may reach to the hem.

ELECTRICAL LEAKAGE.

One of the Great Dangers Which Threaten Men.

The greatest dangers which threaten man are generally invisible to the victim, and among these none is more productive of disastrous consequences than "electrical leakage," the selfsame leakage used by the natives of all hot climates to lower their temperatures. As no organic function can take place except by means of electrical currents, so it can be easily understood that if these currents leak from our bodies the loss of power must be distinctly harmful. A common instance of this loss of electricity from our bodies consists of what we call a nervous shock, the scientific explanation being that a sudden egress of electricity takes place owing to the violent mental impressions involuntarily forcing a current of power through channels which had not been previously open to receive them.

"This," remarked a scientist, "is but one case among a thousand of the ways in which we uselessly expend our vital power. The electrical waste of a person is entirely due to his surroundings—the seat upon which you sit, the table upon which you write, the floor, the ceiling, the fireplace, the rays and colors of light which surround you, all may be instrumental in absorbing your electricity, to the great detriment of your health. Red or yellow light waves excite electricity within you, blue and violet waves exhaust it, while green waves are practically neutral in their effect."

"The air you breathe places you in direct communication with the walls, windows or hearth of your room; if, owing to the manner in which they are constructed, they place you in electrical communication with the soil on which your house is built, an 'earth return' is formed, and the electricity in man's condenser—the brain—is drawn out of the body. When one stands in the vicinity of a place of electrical exhaustion one ought to face it, as the base of the skull and spine, being the center of the nervous system, are more sensitive to outside influences than is the more covered front of the body. This is why one feels so tired when sitting with one's back to a fire; the flames serve as conductors and extract the force from the exposed nervous centers."—Pearson's Magazine.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A whale can remain under water for an hour and a half.

A lion in a jungle will jump twenty-five or thirty feet from a standing start.

A horsefly will live for hours after its head has been pulled off. The head of the mosquito hawk will continue eating its victim when separated from the thorax.

Mud wasps manifest great ingenuity not only in building their nests, but in placing them in localities where they will not be injured by rain or predacious animals.

The gray buzzard is said to be the heaviest bird that flies, the young males when food is plentiful weighing nearly forty pounds. The bird is nearly extinct.

The wasp, like the bee and almost every other insect, is infested with parasites. Wasps have been captured which had two or three dozen parasites clinging to their bodies.

The alligator never leaves fresh water, while the crocodile often goes to sea and in the West Indies has sometimes been found many miles from land, heading directly for an island, possibly out of sight.

The Tyranny of Trivial Things.

The great emotional experiences of life are belittled by the same insistence upon the trivial. Life and love look into each other's eyes, a man and woman elect each other from all the world, but the joyful solemnity of marriage is ruffled by the details of the wedding, perhaps by family squabbles over flowers and gowns and invitations. Or great death comes in at the door, and the little human soul, overwhelmed with grief, appalled by the sudden opening of eternity before its eyes, yet fusses (there is no other word for it) over "mourning," over the width of the hem of the veil or the question of crape buttons or dull jet. This may be shocking or mournful or ludicrous, as one happens to look at it, but it is certainly uncivilized.—Harper's Bazar.

Pat's Test.

A good story is told of an Irishman, more patriotic than clever, who enlisted in one of the smart cavalry regiments. The fencing instructor had experienced rather a difficult job in the matter of explaining to him the various ways of using the sword. "Now," he said, "how would you use the sword if your opponent feinted?" "Bedad," said Pat, with gleaming eyes, "I'd just tickle him with the point to see if he was shamming."—St. James Gazette.

His Identity.

Philip was saying his prayers before going to bed and ended his supplication with, "Amen, Philip Evans!" "Why, Philip, why did you say that?" asked his mother.

"Well," he replied, "I didn't want God to mix me up with Brother Ed. He does act so dreadfully!"—Boston Transcript.

Early Explanation.

"And she married Jagers, did she? Well, well! How on earth did that come about?"

"So far as I can learn, it is owing to a mutual misunderstanding."—Brooklyn Life.

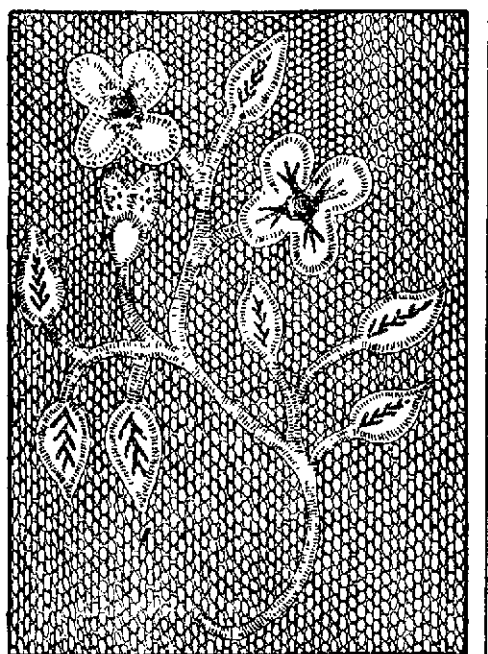
Carry enough sunlight in your life to last through the dark days.—Schoolmaster.

APPLIQUES ON NET.

A KIND OF FANCY WORK VERY USEFUL IN DRESS.

Expensive to Buy and Easily Made. The Appliques May Be of Cambric, Silk or Linen—Floral Designs and Simple Stitches Are Used.

The applique illustrated can be used very much for dresses and blouses. It is very expensive to buy and can be made at a small expenditure of money. The design must be adapted to this kind of work and must be quite clear and bold, with nothing in the way of tendrils or very small details. In this article specimens of suitable designs are seen, and they will give some idea of the kind of thing that answers best. These are conventional floral designs.



NO. 1—PALE PINK CAMBRIC AND FLOSS.

but other kinds, such as repeated ivy leaves or four or five petaled flowers in set pattern, would do equally well. A very large and heavy design would, of course, not be good and would drag down the net very much.

No. 1 is done on white net, the applique being in pale pink cambric of a very fine and light kind. The embroidery is done in several shades of pink floss. The entire pattern is worked in buttonhole stitch in the lightest shade, and that as well as darker shades are used for the fancy stitches done in the leaves and flowers. Coral stitch is used for all the leaves, and three straight stitches in each petal spring from a central satin stitch ball.

Iron off your design upon the cambric and then baste it carefully into position on the net. Then do your buttonhole stitch outline. In some stems the two lines of button stitch meet. In the stem of No. 1 the stitches of the second row go between those of the first.

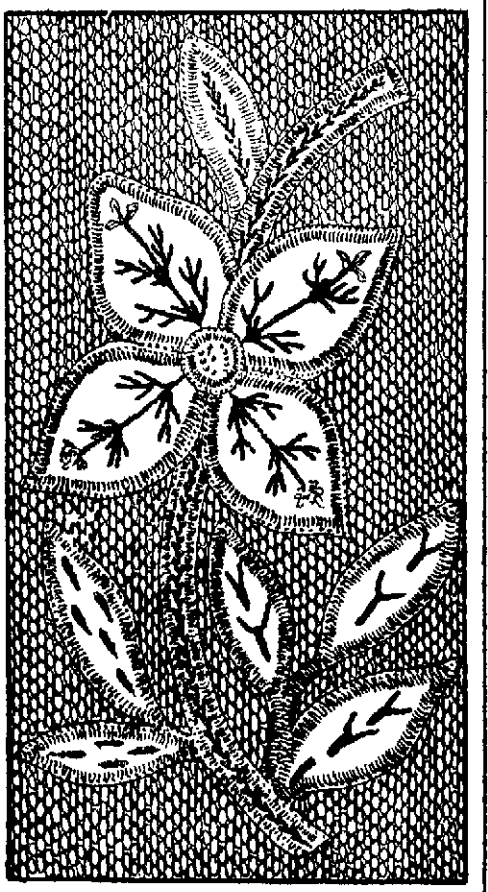
Be careful in working to take your needle through the two, net and cambric. Next work any of the fancy stitches you desire to decorate the leaves and petals with. When it is all done, cut away the cambric from the buttonhole work. This is done with very sharp scissors and must be done very carefully. It is extremely easy to cut the net, and that of course spoils the work.

In No. 2 the design in white silk is worked in several shades of heliotrope. Coral stitch is used a good deal; also knot stitch for the veins and loop stitch.

For a stem make your buttonhole stitches a little apart and then the next row in between them. If you do your buttonhole round the petals and leaves quite close, you will strengthen them by running a line all round.

For the coral stitch work alternately from left to right, keeping your thread well under your needle.

This work can be utilized for cushion covers and table centers as well as



NO. 2—WHITESILK AND HELIOTROPE FLOSS.

many other articles. It looks very pretty when lined with a color contrasting or harmonizing with the embroidery.

Linen is sometimes applied to net and a small round cord couched down instead of buttonhole stitch. This makes a pretty variety.

Easy Way to Plank Shad.

During May and June, when bluefish and shad are in perfection, try planking them in the gas stove, says Good Housekeeping. Tack them skin side down on a hardwood board and broil in the lower oven. You will find the fish perfectly delicious, as the board keeps the flesh much more moist than if cooked on a wire broiler. Serve the fish on the board.

OLD TIMES IN TENNESSEE.

When Pelts Were as Plentiful as Pennies in the State.

Probably few people know that the original name of the state of Tennessee was Franklin or that in 1788 the salaries of the officers of this commonwealth were paid in pelts, but the following is a correct copy of the law:

"Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Franklin, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, that from and after the 1st day of January, 1788, the salaries of this commonwealth be as follows—to wit: "His excellency the governor, per annum, 100 deerskins.

"His honor the chief justice, 500 deerskins.

"The secretary to his excellency the governor, 500 raccoon skins.

"County clerk, 300 beaver skins.

"Clerk of the house of commons, 200 raccoon skins.

"Justice's fee for serving a warrant, one minkskin."

At that time the state of Franklin extended to the east bank of the Mississippi river, and on the west bank was that great unknown forest region of Louisiana. It was then a "terra incognita," save a few canoe landings and Indian trading posts on the river banks. It was known as the district of Louisiana and in 1805 was made the territory of Louisiana.

The state of Tennessee, which became Tennessee in 1796, was almost as little known. The now great city of Memphis was a mere trading post and was not laid out as a village until 1820.

Pelts were as plentiful in those days as pennies and much better distributed for purposes of currency and barter. The pioneers were perhaps as happy and as well contented as is the average citizen now.—Arkansas Gazette.

COOKING HINTS.

Don't add lard, molasses or sugar to bread if you wish to keep well and be wholesome.

Potatoes baked thoroughly, but not allowed to turn dark, are the best to be used for crumbed potatoes.

If salad dressing curdles when being mixed, add a little cold water, stir quickly, and it will become quite smooth.

If tea be ground like coffee or crushed immediately before boiling water is poured upon it, it will yield nearly double the amount of its exhilarating qualities.

If a sliced onion and carrot are cooked with veal, it will be found that the flavor of the rather tasteless meat is much improved. Veal cutlets rely for their flavor on the tomato sauce that is usually served with them.

A delightful flavor is sometimes given to steak by placing it overnight in a bath of oil and vinegar. In the morning it is wiped before the broiling, but enough of the mixture has been absorbed to give it a decided flavor.

If in making split pea soup a teaspoonful of whipped cream is put in the tureen just as the soup is poured over, the improvement in flavor of the soup will be noticeable. This puree has sometimes a flat, even watery taste that is not at all agreeable, which the whipped cream entirely removes.

General Grant's Namesake.

A number of years ago a son was born to a colored woman in the south, and as he was her first she looked upon him with pride and was much at a loss to find a name for him. Relatives and friends, including her mistress, were appealed to; but, although many names were suggested, all were discarded.

After many days of deliberation she said one morning to her mistress: "Miss Mary, I've found a name for my boy I'm going to name him Delicious."

"Why," said the lady, "where did you get that name?"

"Oh," she cried, "I'm going to call him that 'cause I want to name him for Mr. Grant."

When it was explained to her that the great hero was named Ulysses and not Delicious, she was somewhat disturbed in mind, but Ulysses did not please her, so the boy had to begin life burdened with the name Egbert Eugene.—Detroit Free Press.

William Wirt's Reformation.

William Wirt, the great lawyer, attorney general of the United States and prosecutor of Aaron Burr when he was tried for treason, was stupefied and made sensuous by liquor. At times he lost all self control and self respect. On one occasion while drunk he fell in the streets of Richmond. While lying there asleep Miss G., the most beautiful woman in the city, to whom he was betrothed, came along, saw him and placed her handkerchief, on which was her name, over his face. He awakened, saw the name, learned the incident, and it reformed him.—Beverages.

His Scheme.

Filbert—Aren't you afraid to be so knowing about poker when your wife is around?

Kitty—Quite the contrary. It is the man who laughs the loudest over a poker joke who knows the least about the game. My wife knows that, and it is my cue to be the man who does the loud laughter.—Boston Transcript.

Privileges Limited.

The Cook—Ah done hab'd dat man outen de kitchen, ma'am, fo' stealin' yo' sugar.

The Mistress—You did perfectly right, Mary.

The Cook—Yes'm. He ain't got no right fo' to steal yo' sugar. He ain't workin' heah.—Baltimore News.

He only confers favors generously who appears when they are once conferred, to remember them no more.—Johnson.

They Never Fail.

Splitting Headaches

cured speedily with no ill after effects, by

Clinic Headache Wafers

Absolutely harmless, easily taken, do not depress—act as a tonic on the heart.

CLINIC PHARMACAL CO., TORONTO, ONT. ALL DRUGGISTS, 10 CTS.

Real Estate Bulletin

20 lots on S. Erie St., \$400 to \$600
14 " " Chester " 250 " 500
17 " " Edwin " 200 " 450
18 " " Dwight " 250 " 450
7 " " George " 225 " 250
18 " " Johnson St. 200 " 275
6 " " Kent St. 300
18 " " off Akron St. 200
8 " off Waechter St. \$150-150
1 lot on East Oak Street.

Also lots on Woodland Ave., Pear St., Tremont St., Center and Superior St.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

JAMES R. DUNN, Over 50 S. Erie St.

THE

NORTH WESTERN LIMITED

ELECTRIC-LIGHTED

For ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS

Leaves Chicago 6:30 p. m. every day.

Daylight Train leaves Chicago 9:00 a. m. daily.

Night Express 10:15 p. m. daily.

Duluth and St. Paul Fast Mail 10 p. m. Daily.

All Agents Sell Tickets Via

Chicago & North-Western Railway. The Short Line to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth.

Address W. B. KNISKERN, G. P. and T. A., Chicago.

WARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines.

Under a new schedule in effect at 5 a. m. Sunday, May 25, 1903, passenger trains over the Pennsylvania lines leave Massillon station as follows:

For the West *12:53 a. m., *8:25 a. m., *10:10 a. m., *5:42 p. m., *8:59 p. m., *9:47 p. m., *9:01 p. m.
For the east *2:12 a. m., *8:05 a. m., *8:46 a. m., *12:56 p. m., *4:19 p. m., *7:55 p. m., *10:23 p. m., *8:30 a. m., *4:23 p. m., *Daily.

*Daily except Sunday.

*Sunday only.

For particular information on the subject apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket agent, Massillon, O.

VISIT WASHINGTON.

Good Chance to See the Sights at the National Capital.

Every patriotic American at some time or other is anxious to visit Washington and enjoy the sights to be seen at the National Capital. Some persons may consider it a duty to make the trip and be able to say they have stood beneath the dome of the nation's capitol and visited the various departments of a government which is today foremost in progress and enlightenment.

The public edifices at Washington command the admiration of the world. The Capitol, Executive Mansion, Department of State, Navy and War Department, U. S. Treasury and Patent Office, and Department of Agriculture, team with instructive interest. The Botanical Garden, Smithsonian Institute and Museum, U. S. Navy Yard, Marine Barracks, U. S. Arsenal and numerous attractive squares afford ample scope for sight-seeing. Men prominent in the affairs of the nation are daily met on the beautiful streets of Washington, or in the various departments of the Federal Government. Nowhere in the world is there opportunity for seeing so many men of mark whose names are familiar to newspaper readers as at the National Capital.

The privilege of passing ten days at Washington is offered all travelers to Philadelphia and New York over the Pennsylvania lines at the same fares at which tickets are sold over the direct line of the Pennsylvania system from Harrisburg through Lancaster to Philadelphia and New York. The detour via Washington forms a delightful diversion on a trip to the East, as it does not cost any more, an excellent opportunity is afforded for taking in the sights at the National Capital. J. A. Shoemaker, ticket agent, will furnish full information on the subject in response to inquiries.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

	Southbound.	Northbound.
MASSILLON	6:30 a. m.	7:15 a. m.
AKRON	7:15 a. m.	8:00 a. m.
AKRON	8:00 a. m.	8:45 a. m.
AKRON	8:45 a. m.	9:30 a. m.
AKRON	9:30 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
AKRON	10:15 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
AKRON	11:00 a. m.	11:45 a. m.
AKRON	11:45 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
AKRON	12:30 p. m.	1:15 p. m.
AKRON	1:15 p. m.	2:00 p. m.
AKRON	2:00 p. m.	2:45 p. m.
AKRON	2:45 p. m.	3:30 p. m.
AKRON	3:30 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
AKRON	4:15 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
AKRON	5:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
AKRON	5:45 p. m.	6:30 p. m.
AKRON	6:30 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
AKRON	7:15 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
AKRON	8:00 p. m.	8:45 p. m.
AKRON	8:45 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
AKRON	9:30 p. m.	10:15 p. m.
AKRON	10:15 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
AKRON	11:00 p. m.	11:45 p. m.
AKRON	11:45 p. m.	12:30 a. m.
AKRON	12:30 a. m.	1:15 a. m.
AKRON	1:15 a. m.	2:00 a. m.
AKRON	2:00 a. m.	2:45 a. m.
AKRON	2:45 a. m.	3:30 a. m.
AKRON	3:30 a. m.	4:15 a. m.
AKRON	4:15 a. m.	5:00 a. m.
AKRON	5:00 a. m.	5:45 a. m.
AKRON	5:45 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
AKRON	6:30 a. m.	7:15 a. m.
AKRON	7:15 a. m.	8:00 a. m.
AKRON	8:00 a. m.	8:45 a. m.
AKRON	8:45 a. m.	9:30 a. m.
AKRON	9:30 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
AKRON	10:15 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
AKRON	11:00 a. m.	11:45 a. m.
AKRON	11:45 a. m.	12:30 a. m.
AKRON	12:30 a. m.	1:15 a. m.
AKRON	1:15 a. m.	2:00 a. m.
AKRON	2:00 a. m.	2:45 a. m.
AKRON	2:45 a. m.	3:30 a. m.
AKRON	3:30 a. m.	4:15 a. m.
AKRON	4:15 a. m.	5:00 a. m.
AKRON	5:00 a. m.	5:45 a. m.
AKRON	5:45 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
AKRON	6:30 a. m.	7:15 a. m.
AKRON	7:15 a. m.	8:00 a. m.
AKRON	8:00 a. m.	8:45 a. m.
AKRON	8:45 a. m.	9:30 a. m.
AKRON	9:30 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
AKRON	10:15 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
AKRON	11:00 a. m.	11:45 a. m.
AKRON	11:45 a. m.	12:30 a. m.
AKRON	12:30 a. m.	1:15 a. m.
AKRON	1:15 a. m.	2:00 a. m.
AKRON	2:00 a. m.	2:45 a. m.
AKRON	2:45 a. m.	3:30 a. m.
AKRON	3:30 a. m.	4:15 a. m.
AKRON	4:15 a. m.	5:00 a. m.
AKRON	5:00 a. m.	5:45 a. m.
AKRON	5:45 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
AKRON	6:30 a. m.	7:15 a. m.
AKRON	7:15 a. m.	8:00 a. m.
AKRON	8:00 a. m.	8:45 a. m.
AKRON	8:45 a. m.	9:30 a. m.
AKRON	9:30 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
AKRON	10:15 a. m.	11:00 a

WED TO C. F. BARBER.

Woman Announces Her Marriage to McKinley's Nephew.

New York, June 16.—Bernice Laroche, who lives in the Tecumseh, 221 West Thirty-fourth street, said last night that she had been married on Wednesday night to George F. Barber, of Canton, O., a nephew of Mrs. William McKinley. This is the story she told to reporters:

"I met Mr. Barber a year and a half ago in Washington and there is no romance about the wedding. We were having dinner at the Casino in Central Park on Wednesday night when we decided to get married. With us were Miss Eugenie Bashford and W. C. Heywood, a Harvard man. We drove to the residence of Father McNamara, pastor of the Roman Catholic church of Holy Innocents, at 139 West Thirty-sixth street. We woke him up and he married us. Then we had dinner."

Mr. Barber, she added, went to Boston last night to see his mother. She said that Mr. Barber is a nephew of Mrs. McKinley. Miss Bashford, who was a Weber & Field chorus girl, was with her when she told the story.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

Points in Northwest and South Will be Included.

Washington, June 16.—The President will start on a somewhat extended trip through the West and Northwest during the latter part of September. He accepted invitations to go to Detroit, Minneapolis, and other cities, returning by way of Springfield, Ill., where he will attend the state fair on October 2. This date was decided on Saturday when Senator Culom presented a delegation, headed by President Conrad, of the fair association.

Some time in October the President will take a trip through the Southwest, his objective points being the fair at San Antonio and a bear hunt in the swamps of Mississippi. The itinerary for this trip has not been definitely arranged. The journey may include points in Kansas and Nebraska going out and New Orleans and other Southern cities returning.

STRIKE HISTORY.

An important contribution to economic literature is an article on "Strikes in the United States" in the current number of the North American Review. It covers the statistical history of strikes from 1881 to 1900, the collection of statistics in this regard having been begun in the first named year. Information prior to that date was not methodically collected and is of little value. The first strike in this country, or "turn out," as it was then called, was of the shoemakers of Philadelphia, in 1796, for an increase of wages. They were successful. There were but four strikes in the United States prior to the nineteenth century. There were no notable strikes in this country up to 1877, the year of the railroad strikes.

Mr. Wright presents tables from the sixteenth annual report of the United States commissioner of labor respecting strikes and lockouts from 1881 to 1900. His generalizations from the data given are instructive. He remarks that it is often supposed that most strikes fail. The tables show, however, that 50.77 per cent of the strikes for the twenty years succeeded; 13.04 per cent were partially successful, and 36.19 per cent failed. The total losses visited upon employers and employees from strikes and lockouts during the period named were \$468,968,581. Of the strikes directed by labor organizations 52.86 per cent were successful; 13.60 per cent were partially successful, and 33.54 failed. Of the employees thrown out of employment by strikes 71.60 per cent were engaged in six industries, building, coal and coke, metals and metallic goods, clothing, tobacco and transportation, and 59 per cent of the strikes took place in these occupations. New York had the largest number of strikes, with Pennsylvania next.

Mr. Wright's conclusions upon strikes are of interest, coming from a man who has made them a study. He says: "The approximate statements are sufficient to convince any right-minded person that every effort that can be made to adjust differences and deal with grievances in such a way as to prevent an open outbreak should be encouraged. * * * It is recognized now that labor conflicts grow out of increasing intelligence. The avoidance or adjustment of such conflicts must be the result of increased intelligence. Fools do not strike; it is only the men who have intelligence enough to recognize their condition that make use of this last resort. With increased intelligence they will look back upon the strike period as one of development; and when they shall have accommodated themselves to the new conditions and when employers shall have recognized the intelligence of their employees, these matters will be handled in such a way as to prevent in the future a repetition of incidents like those which are chronicled in the statistical history of the strikes of the last twenty years."

COST OF THE STRIKE.

Aggregate for Five Weeks Thirty Million Dollars.

Pittsburg, June 16.—A special from Wilkesbarre to the Dispatch says the losses by the great strike of the anthracite miners up to Sunday night, which ended the fifth week, are nearly thirty million dollars, and that with the rapid increase they will in a very short time reach one million dollars per day. The losses are divided as follows:

To operators in price of coal (normal), \$13,100,000; mine workers in wages, \$6,480,000; employees, other than miners, \$1,000,000; business men in the coal region, \$4,200,000; business men outside the coal region, \$3,500,000; cost of maintaining coal and iron police, \$350,000; cost of maintaining non-union workers, \$50,000; estimated damage to the mines, \$1,000,000.

LIKE THE BOY IN THE WOLF STORY.

Leaver's Call for Help Thought a Joke.

TILL HE SUNK FOR THIRD TIME.

Then William Hardgrove, who was Swimming with Him, Dove Down and Brought Him, Unconscious, to Shore —News of Fulton and Other Towns.

Canal Fulton, June 16.—David Leaver always does so much fooling when he is swimming that, Sunday, when he appeared to be strangling and faintly called for help, his companions thought he was playing a joke on them. But when he sunk a third time, and did not re-appear it occurred to William Hardgrove that the joke was being carried pretty far. He plunged after Leaver, and brought him, unconscious and almost drowned, to the shore. There the boys gave Leaver a rolling, chafed his hands and feet, and finally restored him to consciousness.

Leaver is not much the worse for his experience today. He is about 19 years old and is a son of Daniel Leaver. His rescuer is a son of Infirmary Director Hardgrove. The boys were swimming in the river, about a mile from town.

NAVARE.

Navarre, June 16.—Mrs. A. Marchand, of north of Massillon, is visiting at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are in Louisville, called there by the death of a relative.

Arrangements for the Fourth of July celebration come on apace. The committee promises that it shall be one of the biggest events in Navarre history.

FIRE BOSSES ARE OUT.

Scranton, Pa., June 16.—Nearly one hundred fire bosses, obeying an order from strikers' headquarters, refused to inspect the mines today. This is more than half the number employed. The result will be disastrous, as the gas will drive out the pump men.

MOTHER KILLS HER CHILDREN.

Jackson, Miss., June 16.—Mrs. Louis Westrop, near Martin, several miles from here, yesterday afternoon killed five of her children by shooting them in an outside building, then burned the structure. The woman escaped.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

Character of Massillon Resident's Great-Grandmother.

A great granddaughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Atwater, of New Haven county, Conn., living in this city, has received an account of her funeral, January 2, 1783, copied from a paper of that date. The account says:

"After a prayer by the Rev. Chancy Whitesey, the Rev. Mr. Baird expressed his sympathy to the family and great respect for her and advised the daughters to pen down some of her examples as they might be of great use in their future life, then divided his remarks into eight heads, spoke of her industry and remarkable godly life, never neglecting to retire in the early morning to her closet for prayer, her wonderful memory could repeat a sermon almost word for word, began her Sabbath's Saturday night at sunset, was a faithful and devoted nurse, etc. The eighth was in regard to her liberality. She fed the hungry and clothed the naked. The prisoners and soldiers partook of her bounty. In the late war (revolutionary) fifteen hundred ate at her table in three weeks' time, which was marked down for curiosity sake. Her character is worthy of imitation."

DUMB ARTIST'S MODEL

Once Beautiful Miss Wackerman Returns Home Insane.

ORAZED BY AN INSINUATION

Driven From British Artist's Home. Her Failure to Receive Message Completed Collapse—Broke Glass in Her Mania—Taken to Buffalo, Where Familiar Scenes May Restore Her.

Speechless and with her mind and her health wrecked, Miss Helen Vanderbilt Wackerman, who has posed as a model for several of the most famous British artists and whose reason gave way in London because of alleged insinuations against her character made by Professor Hubert Herkimer, R. A., was brought back to New York city on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse by her mother and uncle the other day, says the New York Herald. The party started at once for Buffalo, the home of the young woman, where it is hoped familiar surroundings will restore both her mental and her physical health.

Few traces of her beauty remain to the girl after a half year's confinement in retreats for the insane. Her large brown eyes are dimmed, her smooth forehead bears deep wrinkles born of an apparently constant effort to fathom her surroundings, and her shapely face, while not emaciated, has lost much of the glow for which she was in the days of her health noted among the English artist colony.

More pathetic even than her appearance was the young woman's inability or unwillingness to speak. Only twice in nine weeks has she uttered a coherent word. The first of these occasions was during a visit of her mother to her in Crayburn asylum, England, when she repeated a few lines of the hymn "Jesus, Lover of My Soul."

Other refuge have I none, Hangs my helpless soul on thee, Leave, oh, leave me not alone! Still support and comfort me.

The only other time at which her tongue obeyed her brain since her troubles began was when in the presence of her uncle, Dr. L. G. Smith of Buffalo, she picked up a newspaper and read the expression "out of my house," which recalled her painful experience at the home of Professor Herkimer. Then she exclaimed in apparent distress, "Oh, oh!" and immediately tore the newspaper into shreds.

Although both the girl's mother and her uncle repeatedly declared that she was not violent and that she understood all that was going on about her, it was evident that her condition was far worse than they wished to acknowledge. Immediately after she was placed in the cab which was to take her to the Grand Central station she thrust her elbow through the window, sending the glass shivering to the pavement. This desire to break glassware, the attendants on the ship declared, is one of the phases of the unfortunate girl's mania which were most frequently manifested on the voyage. During the trip she smashed chinaware and glasses at every possible opportunity, and she kept the stewards in a constant turmoil every time she appeared on deck or in the small dining saloon, which was the only place she was permitted to use for exercise.

Among the passengers the young woman's plight aroused the sincerest sympathy. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, who returned on the steamship, being especially solicitous about her welfare.

Of her daughter's troubles and the causes leading up to them Mrs. Wackerman spoke freely and in a bitter vein. While she blamed Professor Herkimer for their inception, she was most bitter because of the failure of a cable company to deliver a message of comfort she had sent as soon as she learned that the artist had commanded the girl to depart from his house. To this failure she attributes directly the collapse of her daughter's mind, and she declared vehemently that she would sue the company for damages in a heavy sum.

"I do not care to discuss Professor Herkimer at this time," Mrs. Wackerman said as she stood on the pier. "What he had against my little girl he will not tell. It is this flat refusal that caused her the anguish which my cablegram had been delivered, would undoubtedly have relieved. His words to her were, 'I have heard something about you, and you cannot stop in my house any longer.' Then he referred all the friends who had interested themselves in her to his solicitor. He knows my little girl is blameless and that his insinuations are groundless. "Brooding over his remark and awaiting my undelivered message caused my daughter to become insane. After she was sent to the asylum in which I found her she seemed to improve, but when she left it she had a relapse, and she had to be taken to St. Giles' infirmary. She has improved wonderfully since then, and we have hopes of her complete recovery."

The incident which gave Miss Wackerman notoriety and which was the principal cause of her mental disorder occurred last year, when Professor Herkimer exhibited in the Royal academy a picture entitled "So long, I Saw Not; Hearing Not, I Heard." To those, especially of the artist colony, who observed the painting it was patent that it was a portrait of Miss Wackerman, but contrary to custom the artist had omitted to attach to the canvas the name of the model. This omission caused much comment, and then it was announced that Professor Herkimer had forbidden the girl to re-enter his house.

A Good Hearted Man,

or in other words, men with good sound hearts, are not very numerous. The increasing number of sudden deaths from heart disease daily chronicled by the press, is proof of the alarming prevalence of this dangerous complaint, and as no one can foretell



J. A. Kreamer.

will occur, the danger of neglecting treatment is certainly a very risky matter. If you are short of breath, have pain in left side, smothering spells, palpitation, unable to lie on side, especially the left, you should begin taking

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

J. A. Kreamer of Arkansas City, Kans., says: "My heart was so bad it was impossible for me to lie down, and I could neither sleep nor rest. My decline was rapid, and I realized I must get help soon. I was advised to try Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, which I did, and candidly believe it saved my life."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists on guarantee. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood. If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-worked in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries. It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail. Home of Swamp-Root, free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

If You Could Look into the future and see the condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once—and that naturally would be through **Shiloh's Consumption Cure**. Guaranteed to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung Troubles. Cures Coughs and Colds in a day. 25 cents. Write to S. C. Wells & Co., Le Roy, N. Y., for free trial bottle.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the Blood



DR. KUTCHIN, Ex-U. S. Surgeon, Columbus, Ohio. Is a graduate of two of the leading medical colleges in America. Licensed by the State of Ohio.

DOCTOR KUTCHIN

20 Years Experience Recognized by the entire medical fraternity as the LEADING AND MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECIALIST IN THE WORLD.

He cures sick men and women, and has an established reputation for honesty and reliability. He keeps his promises.

The Bible says: "In the mouths of two or three witnesses shall every word be established." Here are several witnesses. Dr. Kutchin has hundreds of such testimonials, but never publishes a name unless asked to do so. Read what these cured and happy people have to say.

WHY DON'T YOU SEE THE DOCTOR BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE?

SNATCHED FROM THE JAWS OF DEATH.

I was desperately ill for several years with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. I had as good doctors as I could get in this part of the country, but they did not help me. I was bloated so I could not walk; my feet were swollen so I could only wear a big pair of father's overshoes; I was almost blind, and the doctors gave me up to die. My father took me to Dr. Kutchin, and while he would not promise to cure me, he gave me treatment. I have doctored with him for 4 months. Now I can go any place and am improving so rapidly that I feel about as well as ever. I cheerfully recommend Dr. Kutchin. Will answer letters if stamp is enclosed. MRS. CHARLES YANNAYON, Rittman, Ohio.

THIS FRENCHMAN'S EXPERIENCE IS GOOD READING.

Versailles, O., April, 1901.

For seven years I never drew a well breath. I took Purga and all the other patent medicines until I had enough bottled in my house to start a drug store. I tried seven or eight local doctors. Nothing ever helped me. Finally I went to see Dr. Kutchin, and he pronounced my disease Bronchial Asthma. In three months I gained eighteen pounds. I am getting well as fast as a man can.

Dr. Kutchin is very reasonable in his charges and I would have saved hundreds of dollars if I had gone to him sooner. I advise all the sick to doctor with him, for they will never regret it. I was in deep trouble 7 years ago. In fact, I was about dead. I had a bad case of catarrh of the stomach and disease of the kidneys. I could not do a hour's work without playing out. I was bloated, nervous, sleepless, with pain in my back and a tired, aching feeling. I used to get up in the morning more tired than when I went to bed. Nothing helped me. I had often heard of Dr. Kutchin and I determined to go and see him. He took my case and cured me. I owe my life to him. This was six years ago. I keep well and strong. My advice to the sick is—go and see Dr. Kutchin. If he can't do you good he will tell you so. He is reliable in every way, and you can depend on him. I will answer letters enclosing stamp. H. G. ADELL, Cortland, Ohio.

ONE PATENT WRITES.

"I was brought up on a farm, but at 20 was a nervous wreck. I was morose, despondent and gloomy, nervous, sunken eyes with dark circles; no ambition; cold hands and feet; memory poor; back weak; dragging feeling in loins; vertigo; palpitation of the heart; hair loose; pimples on face. My hollow cheeks, stooping form and downcast countenance revealed the blight of my existence. Doctors treated me for consumption, but did not help me. I was recommended by a friend to try Doctor Kutchin. His treatment made me a different man. I was radically and permanently cured. My nerves became strong—my blood pure—gained 18 pounds—eyes bright and cheerful—a new life opened up, and I felt myself a man in every respect—mentally and physically."

The doctor has been visiting this county for eight years.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE AT

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, July 3, 1902.

ORVILLE, NATIONAL HOTEL, TUESDAY, JULY 8

Consultation, examination and advice FREE.

Return visits made every twenty-eight days.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS, O.

Drop a quarter in "The Independent" Want Columns and get what you want.

THE BEE HIVE **BARGAINS IN PURSES AND HAND BAGS.** A BIG ASSORTMENT of VERY ELEGANT PIECES at LITTLE PRICES. It is an Importer's line of Samples. Not two pieces in the entire lot alike. They are of French and German manufacture and are of the finer and more elaborate sorts which are so seldom seen. There are Fancy Purses, Wrist Bags and Chatelaines in Colored Beads, Iridescent Beads, Cut Steel Beads and Jet, also many handsome things in Leather Goods, Opera Glass Cases, etc. Among the novelties are some pretty Wrist Purses with long chains and Chatelaines with belt chains. All these are beautifully lined. If it were not for the special discount we received, we could not offer them at such very attractive prices. Be sure to see them.

RIBBONS: THREE SPECIAL LOTS UNDER PRICE.

These are values that cannot fail to interest the economical who are in need of anything in Ribbons. One Choice Assortment of Plain and Fancy Taffetas 10c A Big Line of Fine Ribbons, Plain and Fancy 15c Wide Ribbons—Satin and Taffetas, in stripes, figured and plain 19c

The regular stock of Ribbons is newly assorted with all the desirable Satin Taffetas, Liberty Silks and Moires for Sashes and Dress Trimmings.

Sample Combs and Shell Goods. Beautiful Fans for Commencement.

We are putting on sale Saturday morning a big lot of Sample Shell Goods, including Floradora Combs, Puff Combs, Side Combs, Hair Pins, Hair Clasps, etc., and the prices will be from

One-Third to One-Half Underprice.

Butterick Patterns and July Fashion Publications.

A new supply of Patterns has just been received, also the new Fashion Sheets for July are here. These Fashion Sheets are free to our customers at the Pattern Counter. Get one.

THE JULY DELINEATOR. The newest Summer Styles are pictured. Full of articles interesting to women. 15c.

NEARBY TOWN NEWS

Activity in the Farming Districts.

RAIN DOES GOOD EVERYWHERE.

The Rev. Mr. Sprinkle will Deliver a Lecture in the U. B. Church at Wilnot on Thursday Evening—Children's Day Services—Letters From Genoa, Green Oak, Newman and Other Places.

NEWMAN.
Newman, June 18.—William Smith, of Massillon, was in our village Friday evening shaking hands with old friends.

Mr. and Mrs. David McGee, of Canal Fulton, spent Sunday at the D. K. Weidner residence.

Miss M. Deighton, of Grove's Patch, is the guest of Miss Beatrice Powell this week.

The township board of education met at Canal Fulton on Monday, hired the teachers for the different districts, paid off the bills and ordered some necessary improvements in District 6.

Thomas Powell has purchased lots 6 and 7 in Summit Hill from John Hodgson, who acted as agent for the Head heirs.

John Richards and David Davis, of Scranton, Pa., are visiting at the Joseph Griffith home.

The Boxwell-Patterson commencement exercises were held at the Newman school house last Friday evening, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large and attentive audience was present. Mr. W. P. Walters had charge of the affair and an interesting programme was rendered. The class consists of Joseph Reese, Clara Burke, Margaret Shaw, Ruth Williamson and Nina Bowman.

Representative R. A. Pollock, of North Lawrence, was present and delivered an eloquent address along educational lines. The Buttermore sisters and Stella Wolfe, of North Lawrence, and Miss Bessie Kerstetter, of Massillon, rendered several selections that were highly appreciated.

GENOA.
Genoa, June 18.—Farmers are busy working corn.

Mr. Calvin and Charlie Lerch, of Richville, visited at Alonzo Grant's residence on Sunday.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Fohl, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Marchand visited Mr. Marchand's parents on Sunday at Bunker Hill.

There will be a festival held at Richville Saturday evening, June 28. Everybody invited.

Miss Hazel Marchand visited Miss Lottie Boli, at Massillon, Sunday.

Miss Mary Frederick closed her spring term of school with a picnic.

GREEN OAK.
Green Oak, June 18.—Mrs. McElheny and daughters, Margaret and Anna, of Barberton, are circulating among their many friends of this place.

The Howenstien Brothers are building a new house for Albert Arnold.

The Misses Nellie and Eliza Emick, of Canton, visited William Weaver and Allen Arnold last week.

J. M. Arnold, the Standard binder twice agent, is hustling among the farmers taking orders.

Levi Horst hauled a load of ware to Wadsworth for the Dalton pottery Tuesday.

WILNOT.
Wilnot, June 18.—We have been having plenty of rain here lately.

The Rev. Mr. Sprinkle will lecture in the U. B. church Thursday evening, June 19.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Grant are visiting Indiana friends.

Fred Nauman has had the barn on his Holmes county farm re-roofed, Mullet and Keefer doing the work.

Children's day exercises were held at the M. E. church Sunday evening.

Our streets are being improved by a liberal application of cinders.

The Rev. Mr. Spreng's parents, from near Columbus, are his guests at present.

The K. of P.'s will observe their Decoration day on Saturday.

Mrs. Forney and children, of Cleveland, are spending a few weeks with Mrs. Polney's mother, Mrs. C. Sheline.

GOAT HILL.
Goat Hill, June 17.—The Stanwood band passed through here Saturday enroute to Wilnot, where it was engaged to play for the K. of P. celebration.

Many from this vicinity attended the Boughman reunion at Zachariah Boughman's residence last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hall, of this place, attended the wedding of Edward Harold, of Massillon, and Miss Blanche Burget, of Canal Fulton, Thursday evening.

Messrs. William Pietzcker and Wil-

liam Bunnell, of Massillon, were in this vicinity last Wednesday.

Sheridan Stoner lost a fine calf last week.

William Kipfer delivered some fine hay at Justus on Saturday.

Joseph Swihart moved from Massillon on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Writer McFarren attended the funeral of Mrs. McFarren's father, at Massillon, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Holderbaum visited at Clement Poorman's residence Sunday.

Several residents of this vicinity attended the funeral of John Weller, sr., at Massillon Sunday.

Many from this place attended the festival at West Lebanon Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Brenner attended the wedding of Edward Harold and Miss Blanche Burget, at Canal Fulton, Thursday evening.

William Ellis would have had his new rubber tired buggy smashed last Sunday evening if it was not for the promptness of a few young men standing near. The horse became uneasy and got fast in the picket fence of Perry Stansbury. The only damage done was the breaking of the shaft.

All praise is due to A. B. Rosenberg for the efficient way in which he handles the mail on route No. 2, which starts at Navarre. He arrives regularly each day and each patron of the route gets his own mail. All join in praising Mr. Rosenberg for his good work.

NORTH LAWRENCE.
North Lawrence, June 17.—Newman lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows held memorial exercises in honor of its deceased members Sunday. The exercises took place in the K. of P. hall, John P. Jones acting as chairman. The memorial address was delivered by ex-Mayor R. A. Cassidy, of Canton. County Treasurer T. Harvey Smith also made a brief address. The graves of the deceased brethren were decorated.

CAMP CREEK.
Camp Creek, June 17.—Daniel Wurtz and family, of Stanwood, visited at Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Warbler's residence last Sunday.

The Boughman reunion was held last Thursday at Zachariah Boughman's residence. It was largely attended by young people from the vicinity of Beach City and Wilnot.

A band was organized at Cross Roads last Thursday evening composed of twelve members, which are yet in need of a leader.

Children's day services were celebrated at Cross Roads last Sunday afternoon. They were largely attended. The programme was first-class in every respect.

A festival will be held at Pigeon Run next Saturday evening. Everyone is cordially invited.

STANWOOD.
Stanwood, June 19.—Mrs. E. A. Oberlin and son Edison are guests at the Isaiah Oberlin homestead.

Mrs. Moran and family have moved to Massillon.

Martin Woods is drilling a well on the Hotel property.

Peter Rodecker is having his barn moved this week.

A. C. Shanklin is in Canton on the petit jury at present.

Charles Swiger has about finished working the roads for this summer.

The Rev. N. E. Moffit preached at this place Sunday, in the absence of the Rev. W. S. Adams.

The Stanwood Citizens' band assisted the Wilnot band in a concert given at a festival at that place Saturday night. The members report a grand time and highly commend the courteous treatment they received from the citizens of Wilnot.

Saturday evening, June 21, they will play for a festival at Justus and on June 28 will give a free concert at this place in connection with a festival given by the Reformed church.

WAGES ADVANCED.
Eight Thousand Men Receive Ten Per Cent.

Pittsburg, June 18.—Jones & Laughlin, iron and steel manufacturers, voluntarily increased the wages of all their employees except the tonnage men. About eight thousand men are affected, and the increase averages ten per cent. The wages of the furnace employees of the Carnegie Steel Company have been advanced, and it is expected day laborers in the mills of this company will receive an advance. Under the new scale of wages adopted and put into force, the day laborers who were being paid \$1.35 a day will in the future receive \$1.50 a day. All other laborers and day men or those who are paid a stated sum for a day's work will get an advance equal to ten per cent of their present wages.

An Indication of Nervous Trouble.
A headache is simply an indication that some part of the body is deranged, usually the stomach or nervous system. Clinie Headache Wafers cure by relieving those conditions. Never fail! Try them and be convinced. 10 cents at all druggists. They are absolutely harmless. Don't accept a substitute.

Cures croup, sore throat, pulmonary troubles—Monarch over pain of every sort. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

BOMBS FOR THE FOURTH

Nation's Birthday to Be Even Noisier This Year.

NOVELTIES IN NERVE SHATTERERS

Manufacturers of Fireworks Devise Several Instruments Guaranteed to Outdo Giant Crackers—Toy Houses and Warships For Boys to Destroy. Mount Pelee Eruption May Be Reproduced.

Persons "with nerves" may as well take to the woods when the nation celebrates its birthday on July 4 of this year, says the Chicago Tribune. The fireworks manufacturers have been a busy lot. New instruments of noise and destruction have been devised till the giant cracker, the joy of bygone years, is made to look primitive.

By buying the "house that Jack built" the small boy can indulge his destructive instincts to almost any extent he likes. The house is advertised as "the largest and most attractive novelty on the market." It is described as follows:

"The boy builds his house and puts in the chimney a firecracker with fuse end up. When lighted, it explodes and blows the house to atoms."

One hundred houses and as many chimney crackers are sold for 75 cents. If the boy's taste is more warlike than anarchistic, he can buy a gunboat to blow up. The miniature man-of-war is destroyed in the same manner as the house, although a larger cracker is needed.

A simple looking package of powder seen in many of the stores is labeled "grasshopper." When the fuse is lighted, the imitation hopper springs into the air and, bounding like its namesake, makes a loud report every time it strikes the ground.

The "humming fire top" is advertised as a "great novelty." This pyrotechnic toy is an ordinary wooden top surmounted by a driving apparatus which makes it spin with great velocity. The "miniature surprise box" is an innocent looking thing until touched with the punk. Then it has an eruption suggestive of Pelee.

For a penny the "twin comets" may be bought. They resemble Roman candles in their performance, discharging both comets simultaneously. Another novelty is the "whirling dervish," which ascends after it has been lighted and emits rings of fire. "Snakes in the grass" that unwind their canny bodies promise to replace the old time "nigger chasers."

The "whistling devil," like the "whistling cloudburst," is fired from the ground. There is a loud explosion, which throws whistles into the air in the shape of a serpentine stream of fire. The cloudbursts whistle when they come down, which is the only distinction between the two noisy contrivances.

The "whistling cracker jack" is described by a manufacturing company as "our latest novelty in pyrotechnics." One of the advantages claimed for the "whistling cracker jack" is that it surpasses in effect any cannon cracker ever exploded, the report being "much louder." The whistling follows the explosion.

A magic snake introduced by one company is guaranteed to measure no less than one yard when uncoiled, and the "kangaroo," which in action resembles a gigantic grasshopper, promises to be a big seller. This pyrotechnic animal jumps, screeches, barks and then explodes.

A locomotive made of pasteboard and propelled by force of the explosion that sets it in motion is another novelty. According to dealers, giant crackers and the death dealing dynamite firecrackers do not give promise of a big sale this year. People are said to fear them more each year.

Few novelties have been developed in the "big fireworks." One firm is considering the advisability of reproducing the eruption of Mount Pelee at the eastern coast resorts, but is not certain that the performance would prove popular.

Grossome Sights in Martinique.
Those who visited the desecrated city of St. Pierre before the second eruption beheld the ghastliest of sights. Among them were United States Consul Haven, at St. Kitts, and his wife, says the New York Tribune. They said the corpses lay in the streets and houses just as they fell. Consul Haven in one house found a woman and three children dead. The child nearest the door had been terribly burned, but the woman and two little girls seemed to have died painlessly and without a struggle. The bowl of gruel and spoon from which two of the children had been eating stood beside their bodies. The woman had reclined on a cot beside the children, and her clay pipe, still half filled, lay on her shoulder with the stem only an inch or so from her lips. There was no distortion of the features. Dr. Haven said he was told by a gendarme that a man had been found with one leg thrown over a donkey, as if in the act of mounting. A gendarme said he had seen a corpse sitting bolt upright in a cart, to which the donkey was attached, both being as rigid as stone.

Millions of Fish For Wisconsin.
Great attention is being paid this year by the Wisconsin fish commission to the stocking of the streams and lakes of that state. Fifteen million pike fry and 2,000,000 muscalonge are to be distributed in the Wisconsin lakes along the line of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, and it is proposed by the Wisconsin authorities to give the visitor to that state this summer plenty of sport with rod and line.

LARGEST OF DRYDOCKS.

New Shipbuilding Combine Will Erect It on Staten Island Shore.

New York is to have the largest drydock in the world. Plans have been prepared and property is now being acquired, says the New York Herald. More than this those responsible would not say the other day. It is known, however, that the dock is to be built on the eastern shore of Staten Island, not far from quarantine. This is only one of the enterprises contemplated by the organizers of the shipbuilding combination. Concerning the drydock, Lewis Nixon said:

"It is true that a great drydock, probably the greatest in the world, will be constructed here. New York city and the steamship lines that run to this port will have cause to be thankful for the formation of the shipbuilding combination, for the reason that in the near future it can no longer be said that in this, the world's greatest harbor, the largest ship afloat cannot be docked or repaired."

The firms in the new combination are the Union Iron works of San Francisco, the Bath Iron works (limited), and the Hyde Windlass company of Bath, Me.; the Crescent shipyard and the Samuel L. Moore & Sons company of Elizabethport, N. J.; the Eastern Shipbuilding company of New London, Conn.; the Harlan & Hollingsworth company of Wilmington, Del., and the Canada Manufacturing company of Carteret, N. J.

Continuing his talk concerning the combination, Mr. Nixon said: "From the nature of shipbuilding conditions in this country this combination is not for the purpose of putting up prices or in any way restricting production. By economical and efficient management it will be able to reduce the cost of production, and the larger the value of the work in hand the more fully will the advantages of the co-operative combination be realized."

"When the combination is actually formed, it will start with contracts aggregating \$37,000,000, which will be cleared from the books within three years. No other industry can so directly benefit the United States generally as one successfully carried out on the lines we propose."

"More directly will New York be benefited than any other city. That is because its greatness depends to a wonderful extent upon its foreign trade. It is a fact that we have long been ashamed to confess that while we have here the best harbor in the world, which is visited by the largest ships afloat, we have not the means of docking or repairing those ships. That condition will be remedied, and, as I have told you, a drydock will be built in this harbor which will be large enough to float the greatest of all great ships."

DINNER FAVOR NOVELTIES.

Miniature Pingpong and Roulette Tables Are the Latest.

Latest among dinner favors is the miniature pingpong table, says the New York Times. It is 4 inches long by 2 wide and stands 12 inches high. The table and legs appear to be of light brown wood with a fine grain, and the top is covered to within a quarter of an inch of its edge with light green cloth. The pingpong net is of white blonde cloth, held in position by two pearl headed pins. Near one corner of the table a tiny ball is caught, and at the other a minute racket tied with a pale green bow is fastened. In the lower part of the table is the box for ice cream.

Another novelty in favors is a roulette table. The wheel is complete, including the ball and the mechanism for spinning it.

A favor for a bon voyage dinner is a steamship, perhaps five inches long, plowing its way through silvery wave formed of tinfoil. The steamship is fairly accurate model and carries tiny flag.

The latest in christening favors is a box with a cover perhaps five inches long that can be separated from the box and hung as a wall ornament. This top is done in bas-relief with plastic material. In the center is a cradle draped in pink and white in which reposes an infant. A stork stands at the foot of the cradle with one eye cocked at the baby. At one end a window is represented, and a tiny picture is also seen against the wall. The whole is framed in pink.

HUGE METEOR IN MEXICO.

Professor Henry Ward Estimates Its Find to Weigh Fifty Tons.

One of the largest meteorites known to science has been unearthed in western Mexico by Professor Henry A. Ward, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., now of Chicago, says the Philadelphia Press. The first public announcement of his great find was made a few nights ago before the Rochester Historical society. Professor Ward is well known as the founder of the Ward Natural Science establishment of Rochester. His collection of meteorites is fourth in point of size in the world and contains many stones of great rarity and value.

The discovery of this great meteorite is considered an important addition to the knowledge of these mysterious visitors. The stone weighs over fifty tons, is over thirteen feet in length and lies buried by the terrific force of its own momentum nearly twenty feet in the earth. It plowed into it like a steel shell from a thirteen inch gun.

Professor Ward broke off small portions of the great mass as specimens for his collection, but left the remainder intact practically as he found it. He said that the cost of transporting it to the seacoast, seventy-one miles away, would have been more than \$50,000. He succeeded in securing several fine photographs of the stone which show it in all its huge, ungainly shape.

A BISHOP'S ADVICE.

Negro Must Depend Upon Himself for Protection.

Chicago, June 18.—"The time has come when the black man must depend upon himself for protection. I do not stand for mobs, but every negro should be prepared to protect his home, his wife, and his children even to the death."

This advice was given at a meeting of negroes by Bishop Alexander Walters of the colored church of Ohio, after he had warned his hearers that all signs pointed to a time of great trouble for them. Bishop Walters is president of the Afro-American council. The meeting was held in the Olivet Baptist church, and was called for the purpose of taking action on the persecution of the negro residents of Eldorado and Harrisburg, Ill., and the lynching of Louis Wright in Missouri last winter.

A resolution was adopted and telephoned to Governor Yates calling on him to take immediate steps to protect the lives and property of the colored people at Eldorado and Harrisburg, Ill. Governor Yates, who is in Chicago, said: "The authorities have been ordered to proceed against any persons who have been guilty of assaults against the colored people of that locality, and the law will be maintained."

SHIPMENTS OF SOFT COAL.

All From Pittsburg District Goes to Lakes.

Pittsburg, June 18.—Current reports to the effect that bituminous coal is being shipped eastward in great quantities to help out on the shortage caused by the anthracite miners' strike is the subject of much talk in this district. The Associated Press learns that while soft coal may be going into the eastern market, little if any of it is being shipped from the Pittsburg district. All of the big Pittsburg producers in this district say positively that all of their product for the year was contracted for some months ago, most of it for the lake trade, and it would be impossible for them to enter the eastern market if they wanted to. It is estimated that the soft coal being shipped to the east goes from the Central Pennsylvania or Clearfield district.

THE BOERS ARE ALL IN.

Constabulary Now in Hands of Civil Authorities.

London, June 18.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated June 16, announces the surrender of 915 Boers, which completes the surrender in the Transvaal. On the 17th 700 surrendered at Bloemfontein. In the Transvaal 11,225 men surrendered and 10,813 rifles were given up, while in the Orange River colony 5,280 rifles were turned in. The figures for Cape Colony have not been fully received.

Lord Kitchener adds: "I have handed over South African constabulary to the civil authorities, as the necessity for further military operations has ceased."

FOR M'KINLEY MEMORIAL.

Check for Seven Thousand Dollars From Paris.

Cleveland, June 18.—Colonel Myron T. Herrick, treasurer of the McKinley National Memorial Association, has received through the banking house of Morgan, Harjes & Co., Paris, their draft for \$7,814, forwarded in behalf of the Paris committee of the Memorial Association, the result of the efforts of the committee there and principally the receipts from the benefit concert given in Paris in aid of the McKinley national memorial fund.

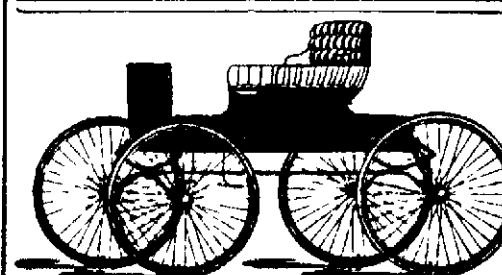
NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Soft Coal Miners May All be Called Out.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 18.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, has called a national convention, to be held at Indianapolis at the earliest possible moment. The meeting is called to discuss the advisability of calling out all the bituminous coal miners in the country. The date of the convention has not yet been fixed, but will be announced within a few days.

Comforts the heart, strengthens the mind. It's good, ill or well. Makes one's face bright as a summer morning. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea does. 35c. Z. T. Baltzly.

Louisville, O., Feb. 22, 1897.
A. A. Slusser, Dear Sir:—Your famous Vegetable Liver Pills and Headache Tablets are the best I ever used. Find them just as recommended.
SAMUEL WENGER.



J. B. Schrader, 41 N

JAS. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

In a Carefully Prepared Article Recommends Dr. D.

Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

In a recent issue of the New York Magazine of Sanitation and Hygiene, the recognized authority on all matters pertaining to health, James H. Montgomery, M. D., says editorially: "After a careful investigation of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, a specific for kidney, liver and bladder troubles, rheumatism, dyspepsia and constipation with its attendant ills, we are free to confess that a more meritorious medicine has never come under the examination of the chemical and medical experts of the New York Magazine of Sanitation and Hygiene. In fact, after the most searching tests and rigid inquiry into the record of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, it becomes a duty to recommend its use in unequivocal terms to every reader of this journal whose complaint comes within the list of ailments which this remedy is advertised to cure. We have obtained such overwhelming proof of the efficacy of this specific—have so satisfactorily demonstrated its curative powers through personal experiments—that a care for the interests of our readers leads us to call attention to its great value."

JAS. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.
All druggists sell Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy in the New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.

Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail.
Dr. David Kennedy Corp., Rondout, N. Y.
Dr. David Kennedy's Cherry Balsam best for Colds, Coughs, Consumption. 25c, 50c, \$1.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat.....	78
Loose hay, per ton.....	\$9 00-10
Baled hay.....	10-11
Straw, per ton.....	\$5 00-6 00
Corn.....	70
Oats.....	45
Clover Seed.....	5 00
Salt, per barrel.....	\$ 1 00
Timothy Seed.....	2 00
Rye, per bu.....	56
Barley.....	50
Flax seed.....	1 50
Wool (best medium).....	13-20
Wool (fine).....	12-14
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bushel.....	65-70
White beans.....	1 75
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter.....	12-15
Eggs (fresh).....	16
Spring Chickens.....	40-50
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham.....	11
Shoulder.....	08
Cheese.....	12-13

The following are retail prices:
Bran, per 100 lbs..... 1 10
 Middlings, per 100 lbs..... 1 15

YOUR Summer Outfit.

will not be complete without one of our

Panama or Ping Pong Hats.

Imperial Stocks with square collars..... 25c and 50c

Invisible Suspenders, sets..... 25c and 50c

Bathing Outfits, we have them complete in every detail.

Picnic Boxes, 24 hour capacity for 25 cents.

DOLL'S Hat and Shirt Store,
4 EAST MAIN.

DR. CLOUSE, Specialist

At the Conrad each Tuesday, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

ALL EXAMINATIONS FREE.

Glasses Fitted at Least Cost. All Work Guaranteed.

On Next Visit I Will Give a Special Discount on Fitting of Glasses

All Operations of the Eye Done,

Blindness due to Cataracts removed without pain.

Crooked Eyes Straightened.

Artificial Eyes kept in stock.

Catarth of Ears, Nose, Throat and Lungs cured by our new

Home Treatment.

Home Office 302 Nor h Cleveland Ave.,

Corner Fourth St., Canton, O.

Buy a Buggy!

Rubber Tire Top Buggy, \$75.00.

Steel Tire Top Buggy, \$55.00.

All Work Guaranteed.

The best line of Buggy and Work

Harness, also Farm and Business

Wagons. Call and inspect our line.

J. B. Schrader, 41 N Erie St., Massillon, O.